PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 6 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

& O. AND BRITISH INDIA
unies Incorporated in England.)
PASSENGER SERVICES.
O. SAILINGS
alling at Marseilles.

	Tons.	From Aden	
	8000	--	--
	12500	--	--
	8000	--	--
	6000	Arabia ..	8000
	11500	--	--
	6000	Karmala ..	9000
	9000	--	--
	6000	Khyber ..	9000
	9000	....	--
	12500	....	--
	8000	....	--
	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
	9000	....	--
	6000	Malwa ..	11000
	11500	....	--
	6060	Mooltan ..	10000
	9000	....	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
15th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nanshin ..	7088	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb,	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi, to connect with Dwarka at Karachi, for Persian Gulf passengers only.
11th ,,	Lhasa ..	Coasting Karachi.
14th ,,	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan.
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamot	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokohama Maru	K Ogura	4166	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,660.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival	Departure.
Luzon Maru..	4073	T. Miyata	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	23th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & O	7972	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & O	9.39	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & O	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	560	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,083	480	720
Liverpool	800	909	638	975
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR..La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zangkar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manockji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharandal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb ,,
S.S. Cestalia	6288	Wm. Reis	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	430	330
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	967
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	825
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1436

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes Free Passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding the same apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,900
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms. SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Muticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P O Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankew	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 13,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Shelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED.—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT and an ASSISTANT TEACHER for a Girls School. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 690 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an ASSISTANT MASTER with some experience of teaching History, Geography and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, athlete preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. Applicants who are already employed should apply through their Superior Officers. 999

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—Wanted from February 1st at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. The post is temporary but may be made permanent to a good man. Salary Rs. 150 per month with free quarters. For further particulars apply by letter stating age, qualifications, etc., to

THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow. 2827

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. 808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board , Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1193, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915. 810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of March, 1916, two trained and experienced Assistant Mistresses for the Girls' of Junior Department of Oakgrove School. Experience in teaching in a school since completion of training is essential. Salary, if appointed to the Girls' Department, Rs. 90, if to the Junior Department not less than Rs. 80, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 812

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—At once an EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER must be at least matriculated. Apply personally to St. ANNE'S GIRLS SCHOOL, 9, Burrows Lane Dabul, Bombay. 2829

WANTED a good post of SHORTHAND TYPIST speed is 160 word per minute. Three years experience. Awarded many certificates from England and India. Apply to Box No. 692 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2824

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, one VIS-A-VIS.
Good opportunity to buyers. 2826

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—381 pairs gents red morocco Albert slippers, stout bark tanned soles screwed on, medium toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 only.

Reduced price Rs. 2/6.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
Madras.
612—10

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

P. W. D. CENTRAL STORES AND WORKSHOPS, DAPURI, NEAR POONA.—FOR SALE.—1 No. 10 Halls C02 Ice plant complete with four 5-ton ice boxes, refrigerating room, fan, and 1 ton tank with 11 moulds.

1 Horizontal steam engine by Tangye, cylinder 11¼in. diameter, stroke 20in. B. H. P. about 35, in very good condition.

1 Vertical engine by Marshall Sons and Co., 6½ in. cylinder, 10in. stroke, about 10 B. H. P., in very good condition.

1 C. I. Tank, 10ft. by 6ft. by 5ft., high in sections, about 5ft. by 2½ft., approximate weight 2 tons.

1 C. I. Tank, 14ft. by 9ft. 6in. by 5ft. 6in. in sections, about 3ft. by 2ft., approximate weight 4 tons.

1 W. I. Chimney, 60ft. by 3ft., in 4 sections with base plate complete.

1 Treble barrel deep well-pump, 3½ in. diameter barrel, 2½in. delivery.

1 Treble barrel deep well-pump, 3in. diameter barrel, 1½in. delivery.

1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 4in. diameter barrel, 2 3/8in. delivery.

1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 3½in. diameter barrel, 2½in. delivery.

1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 3½in. diameter barrel, 2 3/8in. delivery.

For further particulars apply to
THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, I/C.
P. W. D. Central Stores and Workshop,
909 Dapuri, P. O. Kirkee, near Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET.—Well ventilated spacious Offices, entire first floor Fort, for immediate occupation. Godown if required. Lamp Warehouse 43 Esplanade. 2809

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET.—GODOWNS in the Improvement Trust Board's Chawls at New Chinch Bunder Road. The Godowns are commodious and constructed of reinforced concrete. They are available for immediate letting.

For further particulars please apply to:
THE LAND MANAGER,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
2806

TO LET.—ROYAL HOTEL, Nabha E state, Simla.—A splendid 2-storied house with 25 single and two double suites of rooms, well furnished; excellent situation, necessary out-houses, tennis court and billiard table.

Annual rent Rs. 8,000 offers invited. Apply to:—

B. N. SEN,
Agent Nabha Estate,
2814 Simla.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

I SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1916, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1916-17.

II. Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

III. No notice will be taken of tenders unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.

IV. The usual deposit of Rs. 800 (Eight hundred) for Stationery and Rs. 500 (five hundred) for Drawing and Surveying materials should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which in the case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit.

V. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful tenderer.

VI. The deposit will be forfeited if the tenderer withdraws his tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or if in the event of its being accepted he fails to execute the articles of Agreement when required.

VII. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

VIII. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

IX. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

X. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

XI. The contract rates for the current year are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers at this office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 5th January, 1916. 2821

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upon to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday the 17th day of January 1916 for works in Painting Offices, Quarters, Markets, Stables etc., in different parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916. 2828

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3, Wallace Street on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May, last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be closed from 10th January, to 24th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

WALLACE & CO.,
For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1916.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
2818

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 10th instant to registered sahreholders on 31st December, 1915.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1916. 2802

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1916, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1916.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton etc. required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, Bombay, 5th January 1916. 2815

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 3 of 1916.

Re: GOKULDAS DAYARAM MASTER, of Bombay Hindu Durji Inhabitant, lately residing at Matunga outside the Fort and carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Dayaram Jugjiwan; an adjudged ..... Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Gokuldas Dayaram Master has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), it is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of January 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court Fort,
Bombay, 6th January 1916 2825

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. K A. READYMON Y & CO.

GREEN STREET OPP. BANK OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELLERY SUCH AS BRACELETS, RINGS, ETC. SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS, AND BRILLIANTS.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following very valuable English jewellery by order of the concerned, TO-DAY the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in their Auction Rooms at Green Street, Fort, Bombay:—

1 pair English made bracelets of platinum set with valuable diamonds and pearls.
1 pair earrings set with Brilliants and rubies.
6 assorted rings of Brilliants, etc.
1 gold watch with gold chain.
1 lot silverware such as goolabdani, cups, finger, bowls, &c.

The above mentioned jewellery is on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & C.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th January 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1: 113-114: 25: Case Nos. 84: 95: 96: East Agripada.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

43 bales damaged cotton blankets, (Red and Khaki) size 47 by 77 and 47 by 95.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large piece of vacant land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 209, Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, above Treacher and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 (S.T.) IN THE AFTERNOON.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction Sale) the richly polished teak and blackwood substantial household and office valuable furniture, such as dining tables and chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, tiled and wooden teapoys, tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized cabinets, marble topped centre table, low, easy and Curzon chairs, writing tables, bookcases, corner cabinets, single and double panel and glass door almirahs, phonographs, large office tables, glass screens, dirty clothes baskets, harmoniums, rocking chairs, dressing and washing tables, mirrored chest of drawer, card tables, verandah seats, latest designed wooden bedsteads, cabinet styled sewing machine by Newman, suit cases office clocks, carpets, jardineers, umbrella stands, photo frames, tea trays, vases, table lamps, glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of a European gentleman leaving the shores of India including that of others

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th January at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms first floor No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram) by order of Shah Chunilal Manroopjee the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shah Navalmul Partapmal & Co., mortgagor.

4 real pearls, "Golva" about 41 chaws, 14 pearls about 60 to 70 chaws.

1 Brilliant Diamond, 1 packet of 112 brilliant diamonds, 1 packet of 43 brilliant diamonds.

By order of Samaratbai the widow of Virchand Jaychand Zaveri the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Nemchand Tarachand repairer the mortgagor.

1 white pearl about 3 chaws.
1 white pearl about 5¼ chaws.

By order of Shah Himatlal Pitamber the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shah Amritlal Foolchand the mortgagor.

1 Kunthi of 80 pearls, 1 nose ring of diamonds and pearls, 1 Nose ring of diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, 4 pearl bangles, 1 row of diamonds and emerald, gold watch, 1 marquis, 1 lot of pearls, rubies, and diamonds.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and white cotton goods, etc.

The property of a deceased gentleman consisting of teakwood bedsteads, chests of drawers, glass door bookcases, settee and sofa, arm chairs, wash-hand stands, cabinets, teapoys, wire and other mattresses, screens, wooden bedsteads, etc.

By order of the Police Magistrate the unclaimed property, consisting of gold chain with locket, gold bangles, bracelets, ubttons, wristlet watch, metal watch, with chain, woolen and silk shawls, bedsheets, thalis, copper wire, leather belts, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 English built spider phaeton or cabriolette by Morgan, London, about 15 to 16 hands horse.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, 8 years, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong pentagon brandmare, 15-1, going in harness.

1 rubber tyred bicycle wheels English built, London, by Windover, with a pair of handsome strong bay watermares and a set of silver plated double harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th and on FRIDAY 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels such as one case glass chimneys, 8 packages machinery, ceiling planks, broken China tanks, one bale gunnies, Gwalior stones bags of rice, jowar and barley, chains, steel bar, 3 cases tiles, one case empty soda bottles, two cases wooden curios, one package containing bottles of lavendar water etc., one bundle zinc buckets, old clothing, trunks, leather articles, camp cots, brass, copper and otherwares, scented oils, harness, glass bangles, bicycle, haberdesharry, red colour, photo materials, gaude wire, umbrellas, old hats, sample cotton, old lamps nursery and law books, brushes (country) etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Premier Theatre of the East.

Great success of the
Fourth Cinema Programme.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

Only two more nights
to see
The Classic Film:

THE LADY OF LYONS.

A Comedy which has packed theatres for 75 years, the talk of Bombay. The special Music with this film has created a big impression.

A Real French Farce:

HOW WIFFLES CURED THE BLUES.

The Topical Comedy:

CURIOSITY CRAZY

and last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE

SUNDAY NEXT
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GREAT FILMS.
The Great English Society Drama,

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

Also

TOO RICH (Drama)

THE HIDDEN NEST'S EGG (Comedy)

and the

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE CLUTCHING HAND

WHAT IS IT - - - WHO IS IT?

"Craig Kennedy" must find out, for no fortune no person, is safe with this Master-Criminal at large. You will see SCIENCE on the trail of SCIENCE IN

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

AT IMPERIAL CINEMA TO-MORROW.

Last 2 Performances
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre,
MANAPMAN
Saturday, 8th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.
AND
Sunday, 9th Jan., at 3 p. m.
Rates as Usual.
K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
The Last Instalment of
THE
ZUDORA MYSTERY.
6000 Feet. 4 Parts.
THE MYSTERY SOLVED—A HAPPY END
3 Shows Nightly :—7, 8-45, 10-30 S. T.
HALF RATES AS USUAL.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B 22

SKATING RINK
A CINDERELLA DANCE
Friday, 7th January, 1916.
From 9-30 p. m. to Midnight.
(CONFETTI EVENING.)
On this occasion there will be no Skating, the floor will be specially prepared for Dancing.
Friday, 14th January, 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

DANCE.
The annual dance of the Grenico Portugues will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.
Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,
No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 P.M. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 P.M.
General Manager.....James McGrath.
A 20th CENTURY WONDER!!!
Maurice E. Bandmann presents
MR. ALBAN J. ROBERTS
The famous Australian Airman and Scientist
and his
WIRELESS CONTROLLED AIRSHIP!!
Mr. Roberts will fly his 20-foot model of the latest Airship over the heads of the audience inside the Theatre. Controlled solely by WIRELESS FROM THE STAGE.
THE VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1915.
CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY!
NO INCREASE IN PRICES. Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CHIKITSAHA SAMUHA SCHOOLS
BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE
THE
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Mandali
WILL PERFORM
SHARADA
Tuesday, 11th January, 1916, at 9 P. M.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

The weather has again been dry. The disturbance from the west was more marked and is giving moderately heavy cloud over north-west India, particularly in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in the hills surrounding the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.950	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2	,,
Dew Point	66 3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.739	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10,	1.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	,,
Minimum do. do.	67.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,WNW,NNW	
movement of Wind do. do.	110	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	6	m 0 0	30 9	6	m 6 2	17 8
		m 11 51	27 9		5 42a	14 0
FRI.	7	m 0 42	30 11	7	m 6 49	17 0
		0 41a	27 11		6 24a	14 0
SAT.	8	m 1 22	30 8	8	m 7 25	16 10
		1 30a	27 8		7 18a	15 9
SUN	9	m 2 0	29 11	9	m 8 20	16 18
		2 19a	27 2		8 1a	17 7
MON	10	m 2 59	28 11	10	m 9 5	17 0
		3 10a	26 4		8 46a	14 4
TUE	11	m 3 19	27 8	11	m 9 53	17 7
		4 8a	25 6		9 35a	20 1
WED	12	m 4 0	26 6	12	m 10 46	18 0
		5 18a	24 10		10 40a	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 15m
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 16m
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h	15-4 a.m.
First Quarter	12 ,,	,,	9h 7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 ,,	,,	1h 59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 ,,	,,	6h 5-1 a.m.

STAND AND BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th January 1916 was 30.179 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. A 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West and at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in Baluchistan and north-west India are more marked to-day and cloud has increased in north-west India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West but no precipitation has yet been reported. Over the rest of the reporting area also weather has been dry.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and the Punjab and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 6th of January 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. 1 Jan. to Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	72.1	51.2	87	0.20		—5.14
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	76.5	51.6	81	0		—1.77
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	78.1	55.4	60	0.27		—0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.5	42.6	51	0.08		—0.25
Rawalpindi	68.4	35.8	47	0.19		—1.28
Lahore	70.7	40.4	88	0.15		—0.44
Hissar	71.5	33.9	63	0.02		..
Ambala	68.7	36.1	89	0.28		—1.26
Delhi	70.1	37.4	65	0.02		—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70 5	41.2	54	0		—0.48
Mainpuri	72 2	39.5	74	0.01		—0.70
Jhansi	73.1	42.3	50	0.24		—0.26
Cawnpore	70.4	40.9	91	0.02		—0.76
Allahabad	70.8	40.2	87	0.14		—0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.7	42.8	62	0		—0.19
Karachi	74.9	59.0	82	0		—0.24
Ajmer	70.	40 4	39	0.05		—0.44
Jaipur	74.4	46.1	28	0.11		—0.31
Kotah	76.0	48.2	65	0		—0.35
Mount Abu	67.6	50.4	26	0		—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.4	45.9	71	0		—0.15
Dwarka	78.5	58 8	84	0.19		0.13
Veraval	81.4	66.6	30	0		—0.40
Rajkot	83.4	44.3	30	0		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	50.8	49	0		—0.32
Surat	80.1	55.3	48	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	83.0	55.0	28	0		—0.21
Deesa	85.6	49.0	54	0		—0.20
Nesmuch	74.9	44.3	43	0.06		—0.32
Indore	77.7	45.1	45	0.66		0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.8	40.8	65	0.15		—0.77
Saugor	73.6	38.7	28	0.09		—1.01
Hoshangabad	74.7	45.6	44	0.12		—2.88
Khandwa	82.4	45.1	65	0.63		—0.18
Akola	83 7	49.0	56	1.72		0.56
Amraoti	82.3	55.5	48	0.45		—0.80
Nagpur	79.7	49.7	53	0.16		—1.23
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	77.9	51.1	60	0.33		—0.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	69.7	85	0.09		—0.42
Ratnagiri	85 5	64.9	74	0.81		0.21
Mormugao	84.3	71.9	93	0.94		—0.20
Karwar	84.7	67.2	93	1.07		—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	49.8	48	0.16		—0.55
Ahmednagar	82.7	54.4	62	0.40		2.40
Poona	86.2	54.7	75	0.33		—0.72
Sholapur	86.3	60.8	58	1.27		—0.14
Bijapur	85 0	60.7	62	0.43		—0.76
Belgaum	85.3	59.0	77	1.70		—0.14
Aurangabad	81.4	53.3	49	1.82		0.98
Nizamabad (Indur.)	87.8	59.6	69	0.88		0 12
Hyderabad	83.9	62.2	77	0.79		—0.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangaloro	87.5	69 5	68	8.17		4.88
Calicut	86.1	69.5	78	13.29		7.36
Cochin	89 7	69.9	69	8.84		6.73
Colombo	86.5	70.4	66	27.53		9.14
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	66 8	87	20.73		14.68
Bellary	87.5	63.6	59	7.28		5.18
Cuddapah	88 0	65 3	72	9.44		4.96
Madras	84 9	67 4	87	21.20		1 90
Bangalore	79.3	56 8	81	3.60		0.20
Coimbatore	84 5	65 4	82	6.76		2.24
Trichinopoly	86.5	66 8	81	12.73		4 95
Negapatam	84.6	69 5	78	24.23		2.97

When Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Kaye, Resident in Mewar, proceeds on long leave in the beginning of March he will be succeeded by Sir Percy Melesworth Sykes instead of by Mr. G. C. Watson as previously announced. Mr. Watson will remain at Ajmer and Mr. G. L. S. Russell, who was to have relieved him, will proceed on leave.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D.26

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 6.
Schwedagon — Creagh — Rangoon

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 6.
Dandolo — Giacopello — Calcutta

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

S. S. Schwedagon:—The steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with oil as cargo.

Thursday, 6th January, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru	Kusano	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Jumna	Wickins	W. & A. G. & Co
C. &R. Trentham Hall	Baddock	K. N. & Co
D. & R. Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoosvary & Co
F. Thistledhu	Biscalin	Ralli Bros.
G. Ferrara	Lewis	S. Wallace & Co
N. Amberton	Waring	L. Dreyfus & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Quilca	Warrington	M.M. & Co
3 Capri	Vincinjo	Italian S. N. & Co
4 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
8 Llandaradod	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co
2 Begum	Robb	T. M. & Co
4 Punjit	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
5 Saldonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
8 Elysia	Binnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Begum		T. M. & Co
City of Durham	Hopkins	K. Nixon & Co
Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dilo	Nacoda	G. Ishmji
Quida	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 3 bales wool Bombay Co., 236 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 216 bales wool B. Hurbham, 30 bales wool D. Magji, 7 bales wool M. Balia, 15 bales wool M. Oomersee, 83 bales wool B. Valabdas, 2 bales wool C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 40 bales wool C. Ramsoroop, 11 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 321 cwt mustard seed John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 2 cases aniline dyes Coutts & Co., 15 cwt. cardamoms N. Kassam, 28 cwt. kismiss A. Abdoola, 24 cwt. butter Duncan Stratton & Co., 5 cases Indian curtains King King & Co., 75 cwt. raisins M. J. Joomabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 1 bale sheep skins C. Kairaj & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chantala (s) 8,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 1,500 cwt. mowra seed Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros, 2,800 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 1,999 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt. poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Jumna (s) 142 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 250 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia & Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Llandrindod (s) 6,696 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thistledhu (s) 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 3,000 cwt. poppyseed Ralli Bros, 9,997 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 1,999 cwt. teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amberton (s) 40,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt. poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt. gingily seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 1,000 cwt. rape seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Namur (s) 100 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 1,700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 300 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 400 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 yards coir matting Ali Bros, 100 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Namur (s) 122 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 1,076 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 9 cwt. linseed J. David, 300 bales cotton twist J. David, 100 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 255 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 56 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 200 bales cotton twist J. David, 100 cwt. kismiss S. Hansraj, 1 cwt. sharkfins A. A. Fazli, 29 cwt fishmaws A. A. Fazli, 100 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 9 bales wool M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 6.

S. S. Ferrara from Abadan Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—18 cases empty pearl shells, 9,513 bags dates, 50 cases 209 boxes pomegranates, 1 tin pearls, 189 bags 17 cases dry fish.

S. S. Umta from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—50 bundles gunnies, 2 cases cherroots, 31 cases cottons, 250 casks lubricating oil, 101,835 bags rice, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 36 bundles tarpaulins, 50 cases 2 bales woollen goods.

S. S. Salsette from Aden Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 box gold coin, 6 boxes bar gold, 37 bars silver, 12 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 3 casks wine, 5 packages paper, 2 cases cigarettes, 1 case cheese, 1 package china, 1 case carpets.

S. S. Quilda from Sourabay Agents, M. M. and O. Co.—74,407 bags sugar, 391 cases tea, 27 bags catchalam, 6 drums brandy, 8 drums rum, 4 drums rictified spirit, 33 drums arrack 59 jottas coir rope, 212 jottas coir yarn, 154 bundles G. W. scantlings, 374 bags pepper, 19 bags cardamoms, 2 bundles fishmaws, 12 bundles sharkfins, 2 bundles 7 rolls mats, 75 bags 674 robbins copra, 79 baskets 66 packages 398 bags ginger.

S. S. Dandolo from Genoa Agents, Venice S. N. Co.—75 cases twine, 2 cases mixed tissue, 3 cases olive oil, 25 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case watches, 10 cases woollen goods, 23 cases 62 casks dye aniline, 10 cases acid, 75 cases milk, 8 cases glue, 20 cases velvet, 50 cases vermouth, 16 cases glass beads, 33 cases gold stones, 3 cases chocolate, 6 cases feloselle silk, 5 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases wine, 752 cases cotton goods, 240 casks colour, 750 bags almonds, 200 bags sulphur, 22 cases soap.

ASTHMA
The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!
POST I/O FREE **ESPIC** CIGARETTES OR POWDER
Of leading Chemists-Stores & P. Stations, 20, Panton Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL POSITION AFTER THE WAR.

The following article by Mr. C. E. Town, Secretary for Commercial Education, London Chamber of Commerce, appeared in the "Indiaman."

Among the many looked-for issues of the present European war is a vast increase in the volume of British trade and a consequent diminution in the trade of our rivals. "The capture of Germany's industries" is a fascinating phrase, and it is quite possible that some of its charms will be realised. I sincerely hope that they will be. Yet to me, the eminently virtuous "if" is greatly concerned in the matter. If Britain resolves to arm herself at all points in the effort to regain, maintain, and extend the commercial supremacy which was hers in the past, the fullest success is likely to crown her endeavours. With weak rivets in her armour, she can expect but a *succes d'estime*.

For the time Germany's trade, in the clutch of our naval power, is strangled—her exports to the United States of America have, according to official figures, decreased almost to a vanishing point, namely, from the respectable total of £11,188,543, to the meagre value of £406,277. These are the statements for July, 1914, and July, 1915, respectively. Is it not among the possibilities that "Ichabcd" as applied to Germany may sooner or later give place to "Resurgam"?

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL PASSION.

Assuming that the present German Empire becomes disintegrated at the bidding of the victorious Allies, is it not reasonable also to assume that Prussia will continue to be what it has been what it is—the heart and soul of Teutonia? The supposition that Germany, fragmentary or with Prussian hegemony will be content with a condition of pastoral peace, is, to my thinking, a delusion and a snare. The commercial passion is too deeply rooted.

I use the phhase "pastoral peace" because Sir L. Chiozza Money, writing in a widely circulated Northern newspaper, has expressed the opinion that, after the war agriculture, pure and simple, will wholly occupy the energies of Germany. In another article, contributed a few months later to the same publication, he indulges in something approaching a *volte-face*, and endorsed Mr. H. G. Well's opinion that Germany will continue her efforts to dominate manufacture and trade. These were the words then used by Sir Leo Chiozza Money: "We must be prepared after the war for German action in the sphere of industry of the same outrageous character which she has carried into military and naval operations." Here I am in hearty agreement with Sir Leo. A German offensive is more probable than a German quiescent.

It is said that a straw indicates the direction of the wind, and the old saw occurs to the mind when it is stated that seventeen German professors have recently accepted appointments at Constantinople University, there to learn the Turkish language prior to taking up their posts. Is this yet another example of the farseeing activity of Germany? However, even granting that our foe is to be regarded in the future as a negligible quantity in commerce, can we rest assured that other nations would shrink from trying a fall with Britain in the arena of trade? At all events, it would be a good policy to have our thews at their strongest. We must be perfectly equipped for the fight—with Germany or any State entertaining similar aims. Many powerful pens have been employed in urging the importance of increased productivity, this productive power to be in certain instances strengthened by a system of State subsidising and bank backing. An excellent thing—only so far as it goes, for producing is not the be-all and end-all of the matter. The products have to be sold in the world's mart. Therefore, we must be excellent salesmen, and for the purpose of selling the most capable men must be employed from bottom to top. Then steps in the indispensable condition that these men must be British. "How are they to be secured?" may be asked. The answer is: By training them for the work. We must specialise in education. Commercial education for commercial men must form a ward in the fashioning of the key which is to unlock the door opening the way to triumph. Education is one of the weapons which Germany has wielded with effect deadly to our trade. In the future our educational sword must be keener than those of our adversaries, and we cannot be too hasty in seeing to the sharpening. An example is set us by the authorities of Epernay, who, almost within sound of the fighting, are building a large college, at a cost of 1,000,000 fr., in which special instruction will be given in scientific vinegrowing.

Quite recently, as time is now reckoned, a writer on the high positions held in India by our foes referred to the Briton's lack of linguistic attainments. Here are his words: "They (the aliens) soon make themselves invaluable, and it is no wonder they are promoted, since their knowledge of foreign languages gives them an advantage over their British rivals." The acquirement of foreign languages is placed in the forefront. He goes on: "Having secured positions they take steps to fill all vacancies with their own countrymen, until the particular department or mercantile firm becomes a colony of Germans." It is generally admitted that Englishmen and Irishmen are almost devoid of what is called "clannishness," albeit the Scottish are imbued with its spirit and the Welsh exhibit a good deal of the same disposition. So far as the Northern Kingdom is concerned the "sticking together" of its natives, wherever they may be, is a characteristic fostered and sustained, I believe by a sort of indefinite body, having the definite object of placing the Scots first and leaving the devil to "take the hindmost."

BRITISH WEAKNESS EXPLAINED.

There, in the statement touching India, is one answer to the why and the wherefore of the weakness of Britain's commercial position. As the God of War is said to be on the side of the biggest battalions in sanguinary conflict, so, it may be surmised is the Deity of Commerce on the side of those who are the better equipped in the battle for trade. Why has the foreigner been employed in this country to the exclusion of the Briton? It has been ascribed to anything but the real reason. Admiral Sturdee, narrating the incidents of his naval victory off the Falkland Islands, went out of his way to touch upon this point. He saw occasion, and took it, to condemn the conduct of British business men in "forgetting their true interests, and, from motives of economy, employing Germans." The gallant Admiral's assertion is open to contradiction. He fell into a popular error, which owes its origin in some degree to the existence of a comparatively few cases supporting the charge, but in the main to the ready means it affords for covering up one's own deficiencies. As already admitted, instances may be adduced where employers have been influenced by "German cheap labour," but that lower remuneration has been the governing influence in the great majority of cases is quite inaccurate allegation.

Information gathered some quarter of a century ago by the London Chamber of Commerce is good rebutting evidence. In the course of its investigations into the reasons for the enormous proportion of foreign assistants in English mercantile and industrial houses, overwhelming proof came to the surface that alien assistance was preferred because it was more efficient. The Briton gave, perhaps, of his best, but that best showed up but indifferently well beside the services rendered by the alien. The one had received a general training, the other has profited by a special training. The alien clerk at, say, £100 per annum was far and away superior to the home product at the same salary. The British clerk, agent, or traveller, as the case may have been, has found himself dispossessed in favour of the foreigner. Why? To adapt Shakespeare, "the fault is in ourselves that he is an underling." His intellect has not been developed by the right method into the right channel.

The State does not, apparently, see fit to take up the question of commercial education in its entirety—to give it that full recognition which shall make the training those who intend to pursue a commercial career a part, and no mean part, of our national education.

OUR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Certainly the London and Provincial county and borough councils have proceeded so far as to provide in their evening institutes and classes greater facilities for the acquirement of modern foreign languages, as well as for gaining a knowledge of book-keeping and accountancy, of banking and commercial laws, and other subjects coming within the phrase "commercial education," but no such provision is made in the secondary and higher elementary day schools. To a large extent this deficiency has been supplied by the London Chamber of Commerce, which has striven for years, and at considerable cost, to do what the State should have accomplished. Neither money nor trouble has been wasted. On the contrary as shall be shown, the harvest has been abundant.

A few months after the declaration of war it was announced that the Bradford Education Committee had made a movement towards special training. Its action was interesting in so far that it recognised the need for special instruction. It founded a School for Waiters. The West Riding city became awake to the nation that English waiters could be taught to serve roast and boiled in as adequate a manner as that exhibited by aliens. And foreign waiters, it has been discovered, are a serious menace in time of war. Now, if the foreign waiter is a risky sort of person to have about the house, what extent of peril attaches to the employment of a man who becomes *au fait* with all the workings of a British mercantile or industrial establishment, and so is able, as we know has been done, to convey exact information as to the terms of British tenders, to say nothing of other disclosures? Multiply this man by thousands and you have a danger before which the waiter-cum-barber-cum-baker evil sinks into insignificance. In the future that risk must be avoided. "British commerce for the British" may be condemned as a hackneyed, catchy phrase, as the shibboleth of Labour demagogues. It has intrinsic value, however. Practised as well as preached, the best interests of our trade will be advantaged.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS DURING FIRST YEAR OF WAR

The imports of agricultural staples into Indian Ports from the interior as well as from abroad during the first year of war (August 1914 to July 1915) as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14, show generally the effect of war on India's internal trade, especially on those staples which in normal times are, to a large extent, sold in world markets. The imports during August to July 1914-15 show (in round numbers) a fall of 60 per cent in linseed (163,000 tons as against 412,000 tons in August to July 1913-14), 33 per cent in raw cotton (600,000 tons as against 893,000 tons), 33 per cent in rape and mustard seed (139,000 tons as against 208,000 tons), 10 per cent in jute (5,407,000 bales as against 6,017,000 bales) and 6 per cent in gram and pulse (383,000 tons as against 409,000 tons). Other articles show an increase, namely, 27 per cent in wheat, excluding wheatflour (1,272,000 tons as against 999,000 tons in August to July 1913-14), 14 per cent in tea (248,990,000 lbs. as against 218,623,000 lbs.) and 4 per cent in rice including paddy (1,525,000 tons as against 1,470,000 tons).

LINSEED.

The arrivals of linseed into Calcutta during August to July 1914-15 decreased by 175,000 tons (to 87,000 tons) and into Bombay Port by 73,000 tons (to 76,000 tons).

COTTON.

Owing to larger receipts mainly from the Central Provinces and Berar the arrivals of raw cotton during August to July 1914-15 into Calcutta increased by 13,000 tons (to 63,000 tons), but those into other ports decreased—into Bombay Port by 210,000 tons (to 455,000 tons), into Karachi by 65,000 tons (to 49,000 tons), and into Madras Ports by 33,000 tons (to 32,000 tons). The decreases were due chiefly to smaller despatches from the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and Berar, Nizam's Territory and the United Provinces to Bombay Port, from the Punjab to Karachi and from the Madras Presidency to Madras Ports.

The exports of raw cotton by sea from British India to foreign countries declined to 367,700 tons, in the first year of war, from 661,500 tons in the corresponding previous year, mainly due to cessation of exports to Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. The exports credited to those countries amounted to 9,000 tons only as against 245,000 tons. The detailed figures of the exports will be found in table No. X on page 10.

RAPESEED.

The receipts of rape and mustard seed into Calcutta fell from 166,000 tons in August to July 1913-14 to 118,000 tons in August to July 1914-15 and into Bombay Port from 42,000 tons to 21,000 tons, principally on account of smaller despatches from Bihar and Orissa and Assam to Calcutta and from the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces to Bombay Port.

JUTE.

The imports of raw jute into Calcutta were 5,407,000 bales as against 6,016,000 bales in August to July 1913-14. The following are the sources of the imports into Calcutta.

	First year of war (August to July 1914-15) bales	Pre-war year (August to July 1913-14 bales.
Bengal	4,636,000	5,337,000
Bihar and Orissa.	535,000	463,000
Assam	236,000	216,000

The exports of raw jute by sea from British India to foreign countries, in the first year of war, declined to 552,000 tons (3,091,000 bales,) from 776,000 tons (4,346,000 bales) in the corresponding previous year. The exports to the United Kingdom increased from 291,000 tons (1,630,000 bales) to 319,000 tons (1,786,000 bales), while there were, of course, no exports to Germany, as against 165,000 tons (924,000 bales) in the corresponding previous year. The number of gunny bags shipped increased to 447½ millions in the first year of war, from 373¼ millions in the corresponding previous year. The United Kingdom took 91 2/3 millions as against 25⅔ millions; Russia over 27 millions as against 110,000, the United States of America 63 2/3 millions as against 65 millions; and Australia nearly 53 millions as against 63 millions. Shipments of gunny cloth rose from 1,084 million yards to 1,137 1/3 million yards. The exports to the United Kingdom increased from 42 million yards to 115 million yards. The United States of America, which takes the major portion of the gunny cloth exported, took 724 1/3 million yards as against 767 million yards.

WHEAT.

The arrivals of wheat into Karachi advanced from 630,000 tons in August to July 1913-14 to 850,000 tons in August to July 1914-15, into Bombay Port from 175,000 tons to 202,000 tons and into Calcutta from 194,000 to 220,000 tons. Despatches from the Central Provinces and Berar to Calcutta and from the Central Provinces and Berar and Rajputana and Central India to Bombay Port receded, but larger consignments from the United Provinces and the Punjab to Calcutta and from the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency to Bombay Port more than made up the deficit and Karachi received from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan over 200,000 tons more wheat during August to July 1914-15 than in the corresponding period of 1913-14.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	18,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	21,000
Mid. Americans	8.28+16
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.60+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.54 +5
	July 12.89 +3
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.54 +4
	July 12.90 +3
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 12.40
	July 11.83

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Jan.	8.06	11
Jan.-Feb.	8.06	11
Feb.-Mar.	8.03	11
Mar.-April.	8.01	11
April-May	7.96	11
May-June.	7.91	11
June-July.	7.86	12
July-Aug.	7.81	12
Aug.-Sept.	7.65	13
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	12
Oct.-Nov.	7.41	12
Nov.-Dec,	7.35	10
Dec.-Jan.	7.33	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.30	7

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of you rmouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE GUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present at free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch. English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.90
" " Fully Good ..	6.05
" " Fine	6.20
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.34
" " Fully Good ..	6.49
" " Fine	6.64
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.40
" " " Fine ..	6.70
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.50
" " Fully Good ..	7.65
" " Fine	7.80
M.G. Scindia, Good	5.90
" " Fully Good ..	6.05
" " Fine	6.20

+10

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
34,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		
31,000 " "	to Bombay	}	85,000
20,000 " "	to Madras.		

Tenders on Calcutt } at 1-4 1/16.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 26% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
1,05,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		
12,47,000 " "	to Bombay	}	24,90,000
11,38,000 " "	to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 3/32
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 26% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
7,18,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		
15,59,000 " "	to Bombay	}	24,25,000
1,48,000 " "	to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/16
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 26% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 65,24,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅞+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	4⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£939,000

Unchgd.

£10,00,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

Consols 2½%	59+¼
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Ex: on London at Paris Francs.	27.80+·3

unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 5th.

3½% 1925/28..	£89½—¼
4½% 1925/45..	£97⅞+1/16

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 5th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	50/3
" " Mutton " Strong	52 to 54/3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 5th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers unchgd.	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers unchgd.	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. Sellers unchgd.	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers unchgd	65
Barletta Russo—621 lbs—Feb.-Mar.	65

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian. / New South Wales } Feb. Sellers. unchgd	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Sellers unchg	46/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. nominal unchgd.	70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	81/6+1s.
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Nominal unchgd.	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid	73/3+1s. 3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) January Hull Value	£ 13-5-0+5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£88⅜+1¼
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	13⅜
Hard Spelter	nominal, 67½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B	
4% F O B. Liverpool	£25-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartaberrie	£4-18-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Tine Hard cine Jan.-Feb.	4/0½
Ceylon Rubber Plontation first latex Feb.-Mar.	4/2 or 4/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The market to-day opened firm with Broach at 288½ after advancing about Rs. 1½ the market ruled easy and prices declined Rs. 4 but these rates attracted buyers and rates stiffened again.

A fair amount of business has been put through in contracts, but ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

F. G. Bengal January 224.
Fine Akola January 269.
Good Broach April 286½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	306		299	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	234	227	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Benzels	229	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	230	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	247/8	235	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	289/0	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	289/0	..	..	"
M G Akola Khan.. ..	269/0	..	..	"
Do. ..	269/0	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Goonawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 6th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	239	229	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	254	241	231	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	242	231	..	25th March
Selinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	236	226	..	Ready
	..	248	216	..	25th Jan. 16.
	..	232	221	..	25th March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	247	233	..	Ready
	..	248	233	..	25th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	250	238	..	25th March
	..	..	250	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	270	..	Ready
	..	268	260	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	268	260	..	25thJan.'16.
Akola-Khgm	..	270	262	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.	..	268	260	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	269	261	..	25th March
Oomrawatee description(M.G.)	..	273	265	..	Ready
	..	271	263	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	272	264	..	25th March
Dhamangaum	..	277	269	..	Ready
Poolgaum' M.G	..	275	267	..	25th Jan.'16.
Yootmal (M.G.)	..	280	272	..	Ready
	..	279	271	..	25th Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	288	280	..	Ready
Kampti(M. G.)	..	286	278	..	25th Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	289	281	..	Ready
	..	290	282	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	305	..	..	Feb-March
	..	304	..	297	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	243	231	..	Ready
	..	244	232	..	25th Jan.'16
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	270	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	254	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	284	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where" orwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quot" ns of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) with a Terms,, i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Kaccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th January 1915:—

Cotton	23,925 Bales.
Wheat	6,777 cwts.
Linseed	3,807 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	85 "
Ginjellyseed	5,485 "
Poppyseed	1,057 "
Groundnuts	19,966 "
Castorseed	4,145 "
Rice	126,453 "
Myrabollams	2,667 "
Cottonseed	26,636 "
Mowraseed	256 "
Gram	1,840 "
Joowar	3,204 "
Maize	261 "
Barley	1,745 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 6th, 4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	35 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts ...	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	9	4	0
Linseed May	6	13	0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	142½
Do. Shanghai	187½
Do. Yokohama	154¼.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-9-0
Bombay Do.	24-10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-5-0.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B 28

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations and stood almost unchanged throughout the day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated within the range of five rupees.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davida closed at Rs. 500.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 438½.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,045 and Rs. 1,047½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,345, declined to Rs. 1,337½ but closed at Rs. 1,342½.

Centrals stood at Rs. 1,920, Currimbhai at Rs. 230, Crescent at Rs. 105 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 147½.

Bombay United improved to Rs. 470 and Finlays to Rs. 250.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 932½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 108½.

Deferred opened at Rs. 280, improved Rs. 285 but closed at Rs. 282½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shar stationary at Rs. 222.

Central Provinces Railway shar placed at Rs. 116 and Gujarat Rail at Rs. 99.

Alcock and Ashdowns were quo

Bank of India shares change Rs. 63½ and Central Bank shar

GOVERNMENT PA

Business in 3½ per cent. done at Rs. 79½.

4 per cent. Port Trust B at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

BANK OF BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA,

The Bank of Bengal rate of inte mains unchanged.

SEA BORNE TRADE IN BRITISH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In the sea-borne trade returns for November, 1915, of British India published by the Department of Statistics the trade between India and Asiatic Turkey and the Persian Gulf (which includes Basra) is of considerable interest. Imports of dates into British India in November, 1915, increased 337,100 cwts. from 62,000 cwts. in November 1914, and of fish dry, (unsalted and salted) to 100 cwts. from 50 cwts while those of carpets and rugs decreased to 300 lbs. from nearly 400 lbs. in November, 1914. In November 1915, 308 horses, 100 cwts. of pulse, 200 cwts. of raw hides and skins, 16,100 lbs. of raw wool were imported into British from that part of the Persian Gulf. There were no imports of these articles in November, 1914. In November 1915, more important articles exported from India were coffee 63 cwts., rice (not in husk) 500 cwts., wheatflour 2,500 cwts., butter 4,800 lbs. tea (black) 262,200 lbs. cotton twist and yarn 12,400 lbs., tea (black) 12,400 lbs., cotton piece goods 1,072,000 yards, jute-gunny bags 2,000 in number and unmanufactured tobacco nearly 70,000 lbs. In November, 1914, it may be noted there were practically no exports of principal articles from British India except 100 cwts. of rice and 200 lbs of tea. It may also be noted that exports from India do not include exports of Government stores or goods bought by the Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. As compared with October, 1915 most noticeable changes were:—Imports of dates into British India from that part of Persian Gulf increased from 135,500 cwts., to 237,100 cwts., of horses from 125 to 307, of raw wool from 6,300 lbs. to 16,100 lbs. Under exports black tea increased from 166,000 lbs. to 262,200 lbs., cotton twist and yarn from 7,200 lbs. to 72,400 lbs. cotton piece goods from 824,000 yards to 1,072,000 yards, while butter decreased from 18,000 lbs. to 4,800 lbs. jute-gunny from 15,200 to 2,000 in number and unmanufactured tobacco from 106,200 lbs. to nearly 70,000 lbs.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts, received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending the 4th instant in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition except in three talukas of Thar and Parkar where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture and in parts of Kaira and Bijapur where they were damaged by unfavourable winds. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Kaira Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address under auspices of Young Men's Educational Society, Prarthana Samaj, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Lecture on Hindu University, Empire Theatre, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Bombay University Senate Meeting.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

DAILY.

...lsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. ... Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.
...xandra Cinema, Crawford Market, ...nd 10-30.
...nematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 ...p.m.
...ieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and ...
...a, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and

...Y LIGHT HORSE.

...rs by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley ...ommanding.

Jan. 7.

...—Troops are detailed for duty ...ry, as follows:—
...5th, "A" and "C" Troops, Jetty ...dra Dock 7 a.m.
...14th "B" and "D" Troops.
...22nd "A" and "C" Troops.
...g School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and Members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.)

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "D" Troop, on Sunday morning next, the 9th instant. The Troop Leader to arrange for 8 members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station, 7-5 a.m.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Jan. 6.

No.—1 Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 2nd January 1916.

Orderly Sgt. No. 1 Coy. Sgt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sgt. No. 2 Coy. Sgtg. W. Stubbs.

No.—2 Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Saturday 8th instant at 7 a.m. Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi Battery.

No.—10 Pay Electrical Engineer Company. Pay will be issued to the E. E. Coy at 6 p.m. on Friday 6th instant.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A spoon shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next 9th instant. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5.50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

2nd-Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 7.

318 Range.—The Rangeg at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings instead of Wednesdays, in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays, January, 9th and 16th.

Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.

2. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency candidates will parade on Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti, with Rifles and side arms, and on Thursdays at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

Candidates to bring pencils and note books on all parades.

4. Transfer.—No. 8150 Vol. G. Tweddle, is transferred from "B" to "J" (Scots Coy. from this date.

5. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy:—
No. 8802 Vol. R. H. Barton.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBBERLEY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March—Silent Heroes	Bidgood
Overture—Zampa	Herold
Valse—Luna	Lincke
Selection—Veronique	Messanger
Gavotte—Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
Selection—A Country Girl	Monckton
Entr'Acte (with Bell effect)—Shandon Bells	Fairfridge

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver an inaugural address in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Charni Road, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital asknowledges the receipt of a number of fresh contributions towards the institution, bringing up the total subscriptions to date to Rs. 27,19,963-3-4.

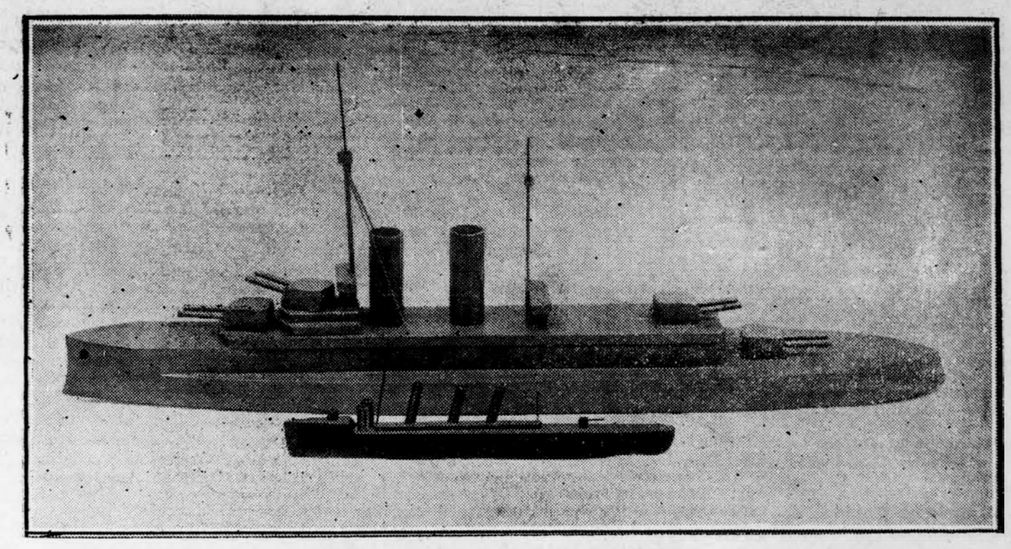
A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A variety entertainment in aid of the Building Fund of the Marol English School will be held to-morrow at 8 p.m. at Dr. Antonio Da Silva's School, Dadar.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one attack and one death from plague in Bombay on Wednesday, be...

BRITISH TOYS FOR BRITISH BOYS.



MR. GUY GORDON'S SCHEME.

A sample of the toys manufactured for British boys by disabled "Tommies."

The happy idea has been conceived of training disabled soldiers to make British toys to replace the German and Austrian articles that have hitherto flooded the British market. Under the heading "British Toys for British Boys," "John Bull" recently wrote:—

"We have been overwhelmed with letters of appreciation of the idea which Mr. Walter Crotch propounded in his recent article that of employing the labour of our disabled soldiers and sailors in the manufacture of British toys for British boys, and so boycotting the Germans. Already, of course, certain highly commendable efforts in this direction were being, and still are being, made. But these efforts are not enough, otherwise the counters of our toy bazaars and great West End and provincial stores would be crowded with only those toys made by the deft fingers of our wounded heroes. Hence we welcome the news that, as a direct outcome of the articles in these columns, another small syndicate has been formed and has already got to work. They have already taken and equipped a little factory at Southend-on-Sea. A number of our gallant lads have been engaged, and are now producing really striking and unique models—drawn to scale and designed by a first-class naval architect—of every description of British warship. They have been appropriately named the "John Bull" toys, whilst the Syndicate is styled "The Trafalgar Toy Manufacturing Company." Any disabled soldier or sailor who feels himself able to undertake light and congenial work in this laudable little industry should apply direct to the Manager at 8, Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea."

Our readers will be interested to hear that the scheme referred to was organised by and is under the control of Mr. Guy Gordon, late of Bombay.

reported from Girgaum. The total mortality from all causes was 88 against 56 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 84 in 1914.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Tukaram Tatya Charitable Dispensary working under the auspices of the Debt Redemtion Committee, Bombay, treated during the month of December 719 males, 332 females and 109 children, the total being 1,220.

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

An ordinary meeting of the above union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), when Mr. J. M. Mehta will deliver a lecture on Indian students in Great Britain. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

SKATING RINK DANCE.

The success of the previous dance has no doubt induced the Rink management to announce another similar event for to-night. A very attractive dance programme has been arranged. Confetti, the aid to merriment, will be freely distributed so that these attending may anticipate an enjoyable evening.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

The admission to the Empire Theatre on the occasion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's address on "Hindu University," to-morrow evening, will be by free tickets only. The same can be had from the following:—Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, opp. China Baug; or Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, 121, Meadows Street, Fort.

KESHAB CHUNDER SEN ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Babu Keshab Chander Sen will be celebrated in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 6 p.m. when the following gentlemen will address the meeting: Diwan Pahilram Lilaram, in Hindi; Mr. G. B. Trivedi, in Gujarati; Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar in Marathi, and Mr. M. C. Parekh, in English. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

A CASE OF DERAILMENT.

A derailment occurred at two a.m. on Thursday at Andheri on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, completely disorganizing the local and through traffic. A goods train was being shunted, when three waggons got derailed at the north crossing, fouling both the up and down lines. Obstruction was removed at 9-20 a.m., when through traffic was resumed. The local traffic between Bandra and Colaba was not much disorganized.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

An inquest was also held, touching the death of Minguel Pias, aged 60. About 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday he came out of Cavel Street and was crossing the tram track, when he was knocked down by a tram car proceeding towards Dhobi Talao. He fell between the lines. The car was at once stopped, and the deceased was picked up and was being taken to hospital, when he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred as follows in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 1st instant:—

Bombay City 8, Kaira District 1, Surat Town and Port 6, other places in Surat District 4, Kalyan Port 1, Nasik District 207, Satara District 81, Ahmednagar District 2, Poona Town 1, other places in Poona District 53, Sholapur Town 98, other places in Sholapur District 508, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 100, Hubli Town 14, other places in Dharwar District 99, Bijapur District 72, Karachi District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 208, Savnur State 1, Satara Agency 1, Akalkote State 66, Bijapur Agency 13 and Surat Agency 4. Total 1,520.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Govind Ramji, a Hindu boy, aged eighteen years, employed in a paper factory.

It appeared from the evidence that about 4-30 p.m., motor car No. 2406, was being driven along Rampart Row by one Sadakally, when just as it was passing a lane, a light car, filled with paper, and drawn by a horse, came out of it and crossed in front of the motor car. A bullock cart also came up from the Apollo Street. The deceased who was on the light car, got off, took a bag of paper and came running to one side of the road. He got confused, and ran against the motor car, and struck the right front mud-guard. He fell between the front wheels. The car was at once stopped, and the deceased was put in it and was being taken to the G. T. Hospital, when he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

S.S. CITY OF CAIRO.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Cairo, Commander F. W. Parker, R.D., R.N.R., which left Liverpool on the 16th ultimo is expected to arrive this morning with the following passengers:—

Birkenhead to Bombay:—Lt C G Alexander, Miss V G Alderson, Mrs. M Arber and Infant, Mrs M H Belam, 2 Children and Infant, Miss Berg, Mr and Bryant, Mr D D Campbell, Mrs Closs, Child and Infant, Miss J I Craddock, Mrs G Currie and Child, Miss E B Carpenter, Mr J E Davies, Mrs A Dunn, Miss Dunn, 2nd Lt and Mrs. J P Dally, Mr M W Dawson, Mrs Dawson, Miss Y Elliott, Mrs P Ford, Mr P Fenton, Capt. A L A Flint, Lt and Mrs A G de Fries, Capt. J C T Gaskell, Mrs Gidney, Mr John Gollman, Miss N. D. Gomersall, Mrs N Holder and Infant, Mr W F Hunter, Mr and Mrs Hackforth, 2nd Lt Hableton, (H. J.), Lt. D. Hobant, Major C Hodgkinson, Mrs E Jackson and Child and Infant, Mrs. M Jones and Child, Mrs Joyce, 4 Children and Infant, Capt. S. James, Dr R C Koushash, Miss M Kearney and Mrs Neville's Infant Mrs M A Kelly and 4 Children, Mr & Mrs A C Lawton, Mr W Leach, Mr W M'Cann, Mr and Mrs. J M'Donald, Mr J K M'Dowell, Miss C Mackintosh, Capt. G. Maclean, Mr T. Mcran, Miss C A Macfarlane, Mrs N Miers and 3 Children, Miss Miers, Master Miers, Mrs. D Mitchell, Child and Infant, Mr and Mrs H. G Muggridge, Miss Q V Miers, Mrs Nelson and 2 Infants, Rev. & Mrs J. J. Nichols-Roy, and Infant, Capt. and Mrs F Oswald, Mrs. Pepper, Child and Infant, Mrs E C Purvis, Mr. and Mrs P E Peronne, Mrs M Powell, Mr A Palmer, Mrs G B Pease, Mrs E Rain-Little and Infant, Mrs M E Row, Mrs J M Rhubottom, Mrs G Robinson, Child and Infant, Dr. Balwant Rai, Mrs G Reavell and Infant, Capt. and Mrs. Reid, Lt and Mrs W H B Rix, Mr G Rose, Mr C N B Smart, Mrs F Sanders, Mr H J Seale, Mr W S Slade, Mr H T Smith, Mrs H Slobom, Miss P Slobom, Mrs E E Topliss, Mr. L. G H Turner, Mrs. Turner and Infant, 2nd Lt. W E C Tilley, Rev. W E Vandaleur, Mrs C G Ward and Infant, Miss Ada Walker, Miss M Whitley, Mrs A Womersley, Lt and Mrs. E P Watts, Miss Welman, Rev. A W Young, Port Said to Bombay:—Mrs. J B Berry, Miss Berry, Mr G P Michalatos.

Birkenhead to Karachi.—Mrs Wm. L Clement, Miss M Gregory, Mr. and Mrs H al Marchant, Miss D. Marchant, Miss M Marchant, and Mr and Mrs F A Thorpe.

EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The following list of successful candidates (arranged in order of merit) for the European High School Certificate Examination held in November 1915, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

I Class.—Valentine Edmund Douglas.

II Class.—Dorothy Wilkinson, Sherene Behramjee Rustomjee, Archibald James Morris, Robert Denham Cutler, Terence James Tobin, Dhanjeeshah M. P. Bharucha, Grace Eliza Millard, Percival Pereira, Anthony Joseph Fairfield, Martha Hyacinth Caesar, Raymond Ivan D'Avoine, Louise Soares, Lucy Winifred MacDougall, Myrtle Elizabeth Bailie, Lesli Bruce Prescott.

III Class.—Lionel James Woodsell, Oswald Eric Duncan Capstick, Gladys May Phillipowsky, Madeleine Anne D'Avoine, Neville Henry Cour Palais, Christopher William Sampson, Lena Anne Andrew, Daisy Mary Baptist, George Alfred Wilkins, Raphael Mendonca, Mary Mannings, Lucio Monte da Silva, Leonard Haldane Carr, Alice Ribeiro, Charles Eric O'Brien.

BHUSAVAL MUNICIPALITY.

The Bombay Government are pleased to direct that the Bhusaval Municipality shall on and after the 1st April 1917, consist of 24 councillors (inclusive of the President), of whom 16 shall be elected and the rest nominated, and that of the nominated councillors 4 may be salaried servants of Government.

Punyya Maharaj Raghnathji of Dariapur Sampradaya Sthanakwasi Jain died on Wednesday at Kalol at the age of 72. Maharaj Upashraj was born in Viramgam, and took diksha in Samvat 1920. A fund of Rs. 4,000 was collected on the spot to build a Panjrapole at Kalol in memory of the deceased. Hindus and Mahomedans of Kalol resolved to observe his anniversary day every year. The body was taken in a special palanquin to the burial ground where hundreds of people from surrounding Talukas attended the funeral.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
January.	8.19 plus. 13
Jan.-Feb.	8.19 ,, 13
Feb.-Mar.	8.17 ,, 14
Mar.-Apl.	8.15 ,, 14
Apl.-May.	8.09 ,, 13
May-June.	8.05 ,, 14
June-July.	8.00 ,, 14
July-Aug.	7.95 ,, 14
Aug.-Sept.	7.78 ,, 13
Sept.-Oct.	7.59 ,, 12
Oct.-Nov.	7.52 ,, 11
Nov.-Dec.	7.45 ,, 10
Dec.-Jan.	7.43 ,, 10
Jan.-Feb	7.40 ,, 10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000
Day's Exports to Continent	nil.
Futures at New York, March	12.58
Previous closing price	12.46
Futures at New York, July	12.93
Previous closing price	12.80
Spot Cotton at New York	12.45
Previous price	12.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00
Previous price	11.94
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.42
Precious price	12.31
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.86
Previous price	12.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	56½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 5.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Jan.-Feb., paid. 80

DEATH OF LT.-COL. L. F. CHILD

His many friends and the general public in Bombay will regret to learn of the death on the 14th December last at South Sea, of Lieut.-Colonel Letterstedt Fredrick Childe, M.B., I.M.S., who was so long intimately connected with this city in his capacity as a Physician of the J. J. Hospital and Principal in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Child had a large and lucrative practice in Bombay, where his genial manners and great experience made him very popular. He had been ailing for sometime when he was compelled to go Home in April last. He was only 57 years of age at the time of his death, having been born on the 30th August 1859. He was educated in South Africa and took his B.A. at the Cape University, subsequently taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in London. He joined the Indian Medical Service on 9th November 1887, when he was placed on general duty in Ahmednagar and then had charge of the 12th and 8th Bombay Infantry till December 1889 when he was appointed 2nd Physician Sir J. J. Hospital and Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

HANDICAPS FOR FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-12, St. Alban 9-11, Pension 9-5, Kit Grey Leg 9-2, Partial Eclipse 9-0, North 8-12, Oriflamme 8-8, Kitty Kent 8-0, R. G. 7-11, Bonfire 7-7, Black Boy 6-9 and Seeta 6-9.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Nakib 9-8, Singer 9-2, Majbur 9-0, Dardanelles 8-11, Sir Knight 8-10, Purity 8-10, Beyrut 8-9, Night Hawk 8-0, Money Gold 7-12, Terror 7-10 and Tajilmulook 7-4.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Best Chance 9-10, Tenebreuse 9-1, Raspberry 9-0, Tammooz 8-11, Burg 8-11, Bruce 8-9, Maidania 8-9, Ruby Fish 8-9, Ata Allah 8-8, Buttercup 8-8, Gafal 8-7, Minerva 8-6, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Red Silk 7-13, Beethoven 7-13, Ruby Mine 7-13, Section 7-11 and Investment 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Excelsior 9-12, Black Hussar 9-3, Ajax 9-3, Harry Johnson 8-11, Mohsel 8-8, Ya Nasib 8-6, Bruce 8-6, Royal Court 8-5, Mooltan 8-5, Gafal 8-4, Duhallow 8-4, Ajmer 8-1, Pasha 8-0, Powerful 8-0, Mat-hat-Baig 7-13, Chaser 7-12, Collector 7-10, Partner 7-9, Socrates 7-6 and Khedavi Miseer 7-3.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 Mile and 1 Furlong.

Welcome 9-2, Ben Hur 8-12, Black Ivory 8-12, Rag Time 8-10, Biglig 8-8, Lot 8-8, Maurice 8-7, Kaiumers 8-7, Mars 8-6, Hurchan 8-4, Eldorado 8-3, Heliograph 8-3, Abdul 8-1, Sphere 8-0, Nassau 7-13 and Osprey 7-7.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 Mile and 1 Furlong.

Shimran 9-5, Jemadar 9-4, Victory 8-12, Nassim 8-12, Subeh Pasha 8-10, Galloping Lad 8-7, Highborn 8-3, King Mac 8-2, Active 7-12, Tawdry 7-12, Murpho 7-10, Paradox 7-7, Tawakul 7-7, Shailan 7-2 and Alman 7-2.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-12, St. Alban 9-11, Pension 9-5, Kit Grey Leg 9-2, Partial Eclipse 9-0, North 8-12, Oriflamme 8-8, R. G. 7-11, Bonfire 7-7, Black Boy 6-9 and Seeta 6-9.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Singer 9-2, Majbur 9-0, Sir Knight 8-10, Beyrut 8-9, Night Hawk 8-0, Money Gold 7-12, Terror 7-10 and Tajilmulook 7-4.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Best Chance 9-10, Tenebreuse 9-1, Burg 8-11, Bruce 8-9, Maidania 8-9, Ruby Fish 8-9, Ata Allah 8-8, Buttercup 8-8, Gafal 8-7, Minerva 8-6, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Red Silk 7-13, Ruby Mine 7-13, Section 7-11 and Investment 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Excelsior 9-12, Black Hussar 9-3, Ajax 9-3, Harry Johnson 8-11, Mohsel 8-8, Royal Court 8-5, Mooltan 8-5, Duhallow 8-4, Ajmer 8-1, Pasha 8-0, Powerful 8-0, Mat-hat-Baig 7-13, Chaser 7-12, Socrates 7-6, Khedavi Miser 7-3.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Welcome 9-2, Ben Kur 8-12, Black Ivory 8-12, Rag Time 8-10, Biglig 8-8, Lot 8-8, Kaiumers 8-7, Hurchan 8-4, Eldorado 8-3, Heliograph 8-3, Abdul 8-1, Sphere 8-0, Nassau 7-13, Osprey 7-7.

DIVISION II.

Shimran 9-5, Victory 8-12, Highborn 8-3, King Mac 8-2, Tawdy 7-12, Murpho 7-10, Tawakul 7-7, Alman 7-2.

CALCUTTA RACING.

STATISTICAL POSITIONS IN FIRST MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

At the close of the first meeting of the Calcutta Races the statistical position is as follows:—

OWNERS.

Mr R. R. S. won in stakes Rs. 39,850. Mr. Goculdas Rs. 37,100. H. H. General Nawab Zada Obaidulla Khan Rs. 23,650. Mr. Thaddeus Rs. 13,800. None others reached five figures.

JOCKEYS.

Whalley and F. Templeman each has secured nine wins, Stokes six, Hoyt five, Bowley four and the first three, Northmore, Vick and Mason two each and Huxley one.

TRAINERS.

Robinson is easy first with fifteen winners. Byramjee seven, J. D. Scott and Thomas six each, Ramshaw five and Ferguson four.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

ASIAN CUP TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The open handicap competition for all amateur golfers was played for over the Royal Calcutta Golf Club links at Tollygunge and won by Mr. J. D. Gatheral of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., with a scratch score of 78. There was a tie for the second place between Mr. E. A. Watson of Messrs. R. R. Sun and Co., Ltd., and Mr J. Severs of the East Indian Ry., the former being minus nine and the latter minus 18 in the handicap, their scores being 82,—ten competed.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

CONCERT IN AID OF WAR FUND.

A Concert of Indian Music in aid of the War Relief Fund and the Philharmonic Society of Western India is to be given under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, on the 18th instant.

This Concert has been arranged by the Philharmonic Society with the help of the best available Indian talent, in part to raise funds to continue their work of furthering research in Indian Music, so that the same may be preserved in its original purity and scientifically taught in schools. His Excellency the Governor is the president of the society. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar has consented to act as Chairman at the concert.

Tickets (Rs. 5 each) can be purchased at the door or from Mr. N. V. Kalatkar, Joint Secretary, Wilson College Quarters.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Japan's Commercial Subsidies.

The "Indian Daily News."—Take the matter of the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, for instance, including aniline salt, alizarine dyes, and synthetic indigo, and compare them with the halting policy displayed in the same direction by the British Government. We are indebted to "Commercial Japan" a new monthly review of trade, industry, and economics, for the information that the Japanese Government have decided to subsidise, for a period of ten years, all companies engaged in such manufactures in Japan. The shortage in these commodities during the war has in Japan, as in other countries, seriously hampered textile manufactures, since the great bulk of them were supplied by Germany. The subsidy the Japanese Government intend to offer will be sufficient to guarantee the payment of an 8 per cent. dividend, but there is a proviso that more than half the capital of any company so subsidised must be subscribed by Japanese subjects. The manufacture of materials for gun-powder and explosives, and of certain medicines and perfumery will come under the heading of chemica's for this purpose. In many respects this scheme is an improvement on the British national scheme, which in its modified form seems to be hanging fire, and of which very little has been heard of late. One advantage of the Japanese system is that it will raise little difficulty in regard to the problem of the scientific directorate which was the subject of so much controversy in Great Britain during the initial stages of the British Dyes Limited scheme, and it has been urged by a British commentator on the Japanese scheme that it will be an interesting object lesson for the industry in Great Britain to watch, and to observe which of the Japanese companies will be most successful; those with science at the helm or those which dispense with a scientific board; it being open of course, for the Japanese companies to decide for themselves whether science shall be represented on the boards, and if so, to what extent?

What is in a Name?

The Sind "Daily Gazette."—The Anglo-Indian Empire League, at its conference in Bombay, discussed among other things, its own name and decided to stick to it. We are not among the people who think that very much depends upon a name, but we like a name to be true to its bearer. The Anglo-Indian Empire League, by its name, invites comparison and perhaps confusion with the Empire League. That might not matter very much if both leagues were doing the same sort of work. In reality their ways lie apart. The Empire League exists to promote the welfare of the Empire. The Anglo-Indian Empire League exists to promote the welfare of Anglo-Indians. Then why not (as was proposed at Bombay) drop the word "Empire", which, though a very good word, is not made any better by being used out of place and out of meaning? We wish Anglo-Indians and their League all good, but if any doubt should ever assail us concerning the future of the Anglo-Indian community it would be because of that lack of self-confidence and self-pride which has led Eurasians to seek repute in a name that was not theirs. A body which should call itself the Eurasians League would command our profoundest respect, because it would obviously possess its own.

India Office Expenses.

"New India."—Sir Theodore Morrison, Member of the Secretary of State's India Council, goes to the front, having accepted a Commission. A difficulty rose about his salary, says the London correspondent of the "Englishman," "but he is a man of only moderate means, and the authorities insisted on his retaining a part of the emoluments of his office." Thus £400 per annum go to him, while he is getting his pay as a Commissioned Officer. In the next para but one, the same correspondent says that "Mr. Chamberlain has applied the principle of retrenchment there too, and every item of expenditure has been closely scrutinised." Compared to this gratuitous allowance of £400 per year to Sir T. Morrison, the attempt "to cut down the stationary bill, the quality and size of the note paper," etc., must sound rather funny to an outsider. But these Pandits of the India Office have their own ways of cutting down their expenses. The best way is to despatch these pension-drawers who sit at ease in their rooms at the India Office revers back to their homes and shut up the India Office. But this would not "cut down" the expenses, according to the idea of the India Office.

Official and Personal.

Commander C. S. Hickman, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine.

Captain Kunwar Shumsher Singh, I.M.S., son of Raja Sir Harnam Singh, who sustained injury at Tanga in East Africa, is returning to the Punjab and will be posted as the Civil Surgeon of Jullunder.

With the sanction of his Majesty's government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Aden.

RISE IN MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

There has been a rise of two per cent. in the marine insurance war risk rate on the following routes:—India to the United Kingdom, all ports via Suez, North America, the Atlantic Coast direct via Suez and North America via Suez, transhipping at the United Kingdom. The rates on the 4th were three, three and three and a half per cent. respectively.

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Quarterly	6	0	0

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 7, 1916.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The Diplomatic Service is not an institution which can be said to interest the average citizen to any large degree in normal times. It is known to exist,—just as the Tower of London is known to exist,—but the manner in which its members are recruited, the tests to which they are put and the competence or lack of it which belongs to them are alike matters of little common interest. Even among the upper middle classes the Foreign Office is regarded as an exclusive preserve with doors closely barred to all such as are not *bene nati*. Periodically some one or the other has got up in the House of Commons and tried to start an agitation against the Foreign Office. A Royal Commission of enquiry has sometimes been the sequel and,—precisely nothing the result. The policy of most Cabinets, Conservative and Liberal, has been to leave well alone and the public have generally thought the same, if they thought about it at all. The ratepayer who occasionally turned over the pages of a book of reference and accidentally lighted on the fact, that certain middle-aged gentlemen were receiving salaries more than double that of the Prime Minister, wondered why on earth he should pay towards the up-keep of a man who resided somewhere on the Continent, and who did not seem to play any ostensible part in the politics of the country. But these were only passing thoughts, and in general no one bothered much about Ambassadors, Secretaries and Attachés.

To-day the plebiscite is wiser. Blue books at popular prices, dealing with the secret diplomacy which just preceded the war, have brought it home to all, that the direction of the international destiny of the Empire is confided largely to the keeping of a few picked men, who together form the most exclusive and the smallest profession in the world. The realisation of this important and surprising fact has naturally awakened curiosity about the selection, work and character of these few privileged persons and their fitness to discharge their high responsibilities. Sometime ago a special Commission of Enquiry sat on the subject of the Diplomatic Service. Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour and numerous ex-diplomats, M. P.'s, litterateurs and other public men gave evidence, and the only ostensible result of it was the exposure of the fact that ninety-seven per cent of the men who received nominations were from either Eton or Harrow, were all sprung from aristocratic families and were the possessors of assured incomes. Moreover it was shown that the latter was a *sine qua non* clause of admission to the ranks of the service. Now no one could quarrel with the fact that ninety-seven per cent of our diplomats were either Etonians or Harrorians, were it not for the fact that the evidence showed that this was a part of the system of "preference" and "privilege," intended in practice, though not in theory, to keep the Diplomatic Service as an aristocratic preserve. When we come to the financial aspect of the case, there is a double grievance. Firstly, it is wrong on principle that for five, or perhaps a longer number of years, a young man in an important branch of the Civil Service should hold his position merely because he has the required income of £400 per annum, which is in practice inadequate. Very few noblemen and country gentlemen with extensive families can afford to give a younger son, who is an attaché so handsome an allowance, and the result is that this money restriction further reduces the field for recruiting, and precludes many who fulfil the intellectual and social requirements from entering the service. In France, Russia, Germany and other States a very different system exists. Of course it has to be acknowledged that in all these countries, republican France included, the Diplomatic Service is crowded with aristocrats, but it is not exclusive to them. We have the example of Dr. Dumba, a man of the middle-class, being the representative in Washington of so patrician minded a State as Austria-Hungary. Again in these countries the Diplomatic and Consular Service posts are interchangable and moreover nearly all the attachés have been Vice-Consuls and therefore served a real apprenticeship in the international school of politics, law, commerce and economy. The British attaché serves his apprenticeship in the ball room. It came out before the recent commission of enquiry, that a British attaché at Vienna was quite ignorant of the existence of the Burgomeister of Vienna, reputed to be one of the best known and most eminent men of Central Europe! That young gentleman had his own world and was unconscious of every other,—a poor beginning for a diplomat.

The Diplomatic Service of Great Britain as at present constituted is on its last legs. At the end of the war, the Democracy will want to know and very rightly so who are the men to whom its destinies are in a large degree entrusted, what are the qualifications on which they were appointed, and how far merit has been considered in their selection? It is childish on this question to adopt the view, held by some of "*à bas les aristocrats.*" They have their place in the world like any other order, and also their characteristics. If these are of a kind that can be turned to the special good of the State in the Diplomatic Service, by all means let them be employed. That the aristocrat has certain qualities especially adapted to diplomacy is obvious by example of the large percentage of noblemen in the French Service. But, as in the case of the last named service, let the British Foreign Office be thrown open to all who can quality, to those who while they cannot be called aristocrats, are of gentle birth and breeding; the sons of men who are of the "honourable professions," and who in these days when the great schools and colleges are open to the upper middle class can bring to their profession an erudition and culture, which will enable them to uphold the dignity of their Sovereign at a Foreign Court.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

"Speaking for himself alone, he was of opinion, that no case had been made out for general compulsion, but the Bill could be supported by those who on grounds of principle or expediency were opposed to compulsion." These words were uttered by Mr. Asquith in introducing the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons. There is probably in the political history of Great Britain no parallel for this act of renunciation on the part of a Prime Minister, of a principle strongly held,—a renunciation made as an act of patriotism in order that the country may fulfil its obligations of honour. It is true that Mr. Asquith puts aside his principle with a qualification. He does not regard the step which the Government are now taking as an actual adoption of the measure of conscription. As to that we hold, as will many, that he is wrong. If you are going to hold to voluntaryism, you cannot, when it has exhausted its power to meet the needs of the country, say "We are merely adopting partial compulsion because voluntaryism can carry us no further but we do not surrender the principle." Once the smallest measure of compulsion is adopted as a matter of actual necessity, the whole position of the voluntaryists is surrendered and everything that the compulsionists have claimed is conceded. It is very magnificent to have demonstrated by voluntaryism that the country will respond up to the point of leaving the Army only short of 600,000 men, but it is not war or business, and the compulsionist will now be able to say "If voluntaryism was going to bring you to compulsion in the end, it would have been more expeditious and more sane to have had it in the beginning." Logically that is so. But, as a matter of expediency, it has been a good thing, and in fact a necessity, that in the face of a very strong body of opinion in the country against compulsion it should have been actually demonstrated that compulsion is necessary. But these are larger questions which will now have to be dealt with after the war. Mr. Asquith is a patriot and an honourable man first and a politician afterwards. Therefore he does not split hairs over principles when the fate of the Empire is in the balance. He thinks first of the obligation of Great Britain to her Allies and to the cause of civilisation, and of the pledge he made to the country that the married men would not be taken until the single men had been used up. It is impossible not to think, not only that the country as a whole will be behind him, but that those who, like himself, are opposed to compulsion on principle will make the sacrifice that he is making. An influential weekly organ said not long ago that it would be better to lose the war than to lose voluntaryism. That was mere hysteria, and must have startled even those for whom the journal in question claims to speak on this question. But whatever sympathy or support there may have been for the view then represented, there has since been a salutary change in public opinion, and we do not believe that a Bill which Mr. Henderson is remaining in the Cabinet to support will now cause any very serious opposition.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

A resolution in the Congress called attention to the grievances of Indian students in England,—grievances which as speakers on the resolution emphasized have their roots in racial and political prejudices. It was also pointed out that the Indian Students Department in England had become instead of a help an hindrance to the removal of these grievances. The fact that in its very brief existence of three years it has done nothing but create feelings of suspicion and dislike among the students is a sufficient measure of its failure. The brief summary of the third annual report by Mr. Mallet, the head of the Department, which Reuter has wired to India, does not inspire any hope that the Department will soon mend its ways. The report begins with an admission that the relations between it and the students have not been of the best, but expresses the pious view that there are indications that the suspicion and dislike with which some young Indians viewed the department are yielding to a truer realisation of facts. What these facts are is not made known, though the general feeling among the students has been far from favourable as to the character of the work done by the Department,—a feeling which was voiced by more than two thousand delegates to the last session of the Indian National Congress. The report calls attention to the loyalty of young Indians in England but does not tell us what efforts the Department itself has made in advancing and supporting their just claims to be offered an opportunity to serve as officers along with many of their English fellow-students. The facts are that, while a few of them have joined the ranks in British battalions, the majority of them could not hope to serve their King-Emperor and the Empire except as members of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Yet Mr. Mallet hopes that the realisation of common interests due to the war will lead to a better understanding between English and Indian students in future. For himself, however, he has nothing better to offer towards the solution of their grievances to the Indian students than to echo some of the commonplaces often repeated by all self-styled advisers of the latter. Thus he gives prominence to the view of one Mr. Campion, the engineering adviser, who emphasises the need for thorough scientific education in India before students go to study engineering in Great Britain and who also draws attention to the numbers who go to study civil engineering in Great Britain where opportunities for practical training, he says, are fewer than in India. If we accept this to be true it is pertinent to ask if the Government of India have attempted to safeguard the interests of Indian students by making those opportunities available for them in their own country.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Not long ago we had occasion to refer to the step,—however small and imperfect,—which the Government of Bengal took in advancing local self-government in villages by sanctioning the organisation of village union committees. The recent Resolution of that Government on the working of District Boards is said to contain an interesting and encouraging account of the progress of village self-government. The sustained development of union committees is, it is stated, among the most noticeable features of the year. "Not only has their number increased, but these bodies are gradually awakening to their own vitality based on the power of self-taxation." The Local Self-Government Act offers full scope for the creation of village union committees and the Government of Bengal is evidently endeavouring to carry out the aims of the Act,—though it were to be wished that the evolution of local self-government should rather proceed from *panchayets* of single villages or groups of two or three adjoining villages,—elected *panchayets* which should be altogether independent and self-contained as far as the power of taxation, judicial and civil administration are concerned. It is, however, satisfactory that the Government of Bengal is considering the constitution of village courts. That Government is also prepared to accept the elective basis in the development of union committees,—though with certain gratuitous qualifications. Thus it is stated that "it is not the intention of the Government to constitute union committees where there is no manifest willingness on the part of the villagers to avail themselves of the privileges of this organisation." With this qualification, however, they desire to encourage the district officers,—who need a sympathetic imagination and a desire to move with the times more than encouragement,—in consultation with District Boards, to consider what steps should be taken for the early extension of this organisation. Again, it is added, "while recognizing the inexpediency of introducing the elective system in unions not ripe for so advanced (!) a measure, the Government are prepared to accord liberal and sympathetic encouragement to villages exhibiting genuine capacity and inclination for this development." It is evident that with all its patronising attitude and the imperfection of its measures, the Government of Bengal is at least prepared to move and is moving forward. When will the Government of Bombay renounce its policy of inaction as far as village organisations are concerned?

Notes of the Day.

The Indignant Criminal.

There is no indignation so strong as that of the thief when he is in turn robbed, or the professional murderer when his person is attacked. But we doubt whether even this phenomena of psychology accounts for the solemn indictment of the officers and crew of the auxiliary crew Barralong by the German Government, and its demand for their trial for murder. Sir Edward Grey has probably laid his finger on the key to the mystery of an outrage, of which no one ever heard before, when he draws attention to the fact that the charge appropriately coincides with the period in which three outrages of the most odious character were committed by German vessels. The character of the evidence on which the German claim for the indictment of the officers and crew of the Barralong is based is not particularly convincing. One would have thought that, had the circumstances been as is alleged, it would have been possible to produce something more than the sworn statements of six American muleteers. However that may be, Sir Edward Grey could not have made a more effective reply, nor one which better proves the *bona fides* of Great Britain, in this matter than in his offer to let the whole question be adjudged by a neutral tribunal of American officers. If the German Government fails to avail itself of this offer it puts itself definitely out of court.

The False Economists.

We have often been told about the innumerable lessons which this world-wide war has taught the human race. But it is not so generally declared that there are still many people who seem to have learned nothing from the war. These people are to be found among others in classes whose idea of economy is to save money on education, scientific research, libraries and everything that helps to increase the intellectual life of the country. Now, as a writer in the "New Statesman" well points out, if there is one thing the war has taught more clearly than another, it is the importance of brains, and brains cultivated to their fullest extent. "It isn't men and it isn't munitions that we need most" said an officer the other day; "it's brains."

England has many advantages over Germany in this war, but who can deny that she is at a disadvantage in the availability of that trained intelligence which thinks out every problem in detail? The German brain is probably not so original as the English. But it has had a better chance. One would have thought that, if there is one obvious fact upon the earth,—and it is quite possible there is none,—it is that, in future, education will be more essential as a preservative of national freedom and power than it has ever been in the world's history. There is no place in the future of the world for the badly-educated nation.

The above is written with reference to conditions in England, but it has an universal application,—not less so in India where in almost every province the officials are suggesting and in some cases carrying out a policy of reduced instead of increased expenditure on education to save money,—though retrenchment has not been enforced in many Departments whose comparatively small expenditure still continues. In many of the officials there forgone increments in their

The Vakil Advocate-General.

Apropos of the announcement that S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vakil of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General, it is interesting to note the persistence of the vakil element in the so-called "benighted" Presidency. It is a fact, though, that the only High Court in which vakils have been appointed Advocates-General (both *puckka* and officiating) is the Madras High Court. One remembers the time when a tempest in the tea-pot of the then very attenuated ranks of the English bar raged over the appointment, temporarily, of the late Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar as the Advocate-General of Madras. This was in the early part of 1897, and the then Governor responsible for, what the leading English barristers stigmatised as a "monstrous innovation" was the late Sir Arthur Havelock, himself a true Indian; for he was born at Ootacamund and brought up amid Indian conditions, albeit, he ran a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, becoming, among other things, Governor of Hong-Kong and Governor of Ceylon, before he was translated to his own Presidency.

The Inevitable "Vakil."

Sir V. Bashyam was succeeded in the permanent incumbency by Sir Arnold White, who subsequently became the Chief Justice of Madras. When Sir Arnold was translated to the bench, Sir V. Bashyam again filled the gap. Mr. (now Sir) J. P. Wallis succeeded to the permanent billet, in 1900. And then it was thought that the eminent Indian vakil, the tried and trusted law adviser of the Madras Government, should be permanent Advocate-General. A succession of Indian vakil Advocates-General followed, Sir V. Bashyam on his elevation to the Bench being succeeded by Sir C. Sankaran Nair, and after him by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer. When the last-named gentleman became Member of the Madras Executive Council, Mr. Corbett was appointed from Home. Now he has been granted leave, the officiating appointment goes to a vakil again, who happens to be a son-in-law of Sir V. Bashyam. It may not be generally known that Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar is a distinguished Congressman and publicist, and attended the last session of the Congress, albeit, he took no part in any except the proceedings of the Subjects Committee.

The Health of the City.

As was anticipated by us last week in these columns, Bombay experienced during Christmas week a decided turn for the worse in point of health, as the vital statistics of the Municipality now available show. The week ended on Saturday last registered a total of 543 deaths, an advance of 51 over the figures of the week previous, the mortality-rate standing at 28.82. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate amounted to 23.23 only, but the past quinquennial mean was very much higher, viz., 33.98. The main factors in the unfavourable conditions of last week appear to have been small-pox, fevers and diseases of the respiratory and nervous systems. There were no less than 25 attacks (including four imported cases, one each from Ratnagiri District, Sind, Alibag and Malegaon) and 17 deaths from small-pox. There were 40 cases of fevers of all kinds against 28 of the week previous, 203 cases of diseases of the respiratory system against 187, and 44 cases of nervous diseases against the previous week's 34. Plague was stationary, only one more attack being registered. It is relevant to note in connection with the heavy mortality of last week that 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil and among road-side beggars. The number of births totalled 396, rather a low figure, compared with the previous week's total of 447. There were also 36 still births and 5 premature births.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSION BILL.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

A MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS

DECLINE IN EXCHANGE ON GERMANY.

Mr. Asquith introducing the Military Service Bill said owing to the wonderful and encouraging figures of Lord Derby's report, both the Allies and enemies should be convinced that the people of Britain had their hearts in the war. Speaking personally he was of opinion no case had been made out for general compulsion.

The Premier gave his reasons for having given his pledge and said the present Bill would be confined to the area to which the Lord Derby scheme applied. He also enumerated the classes which would be exempt from serving. The Bill did not apply to Ireland.

The Russians are steadily advancing in Bukhovina. Desperate fighting continues north-east of Czernowitz.

The latest Paris communiqué says that the French artillery damaged enemy works between Soissons and Rheims and wrecked trenches and blew up ammunition depots in Champagne.

General Haig reports that a number of British aeroplanes made a successful bomb raid on an aerodrome at Douai.

The Montenegrins have recaptured Dechaniplava inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

Mr. Lansing has cabled to the American consuls at Alexandria, Malta, and Cairo, for all available information from the survivors of the Persia so that definite information may be speedily obtained.

There is much comment in banking circles upon the decline in exchange on Germany, which is at the lowest point since the war commenced. As opposed to this sterling has risen to the highest figure since August.

The German Government have given permission to the members of the Ford expedition to travel to the Hague through Germany.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The silver market report says that the tone has been good throughout the week and the quotation has steadily advanced. Support has come mainly from the home mint and the Continent but India has also been a substantial buyer owing to the loss of sixty thousand pounds sterling of silver bars on board the Persia.

According to a Japanese newspaper the Russian Government has requested the Osaka mint to coin fifteen million roubles which will require six million ounces of silver. It is also interesting to note that between October 1st and December 3rd silver to the value of four and a half million taels was sent from Shanghai to Manchuria.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED.

MEASURE TO FETCH THE SHIRKER.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

LORD DERBY'S REPORT WONDERFUL AND ENCOURAGING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Asquith speaking in the Commons introducing the Military Service Bill said, that the measure was the result of deliberations on Lord Derby's report. The figures of that report were wonderful and encouraging and ought to convince both the Allies and enemies that the people of Britain had their hearts in the war. (Cheers).

Speaking for himself alone, he was of opinion, that no case had been made out for general compulsion, but the Bill could be supported by those who on grounds of principle or expediency were opposed to Conscription.

WHY THE PLEDGE WAS GIVEN.

His pledge was given because there was overwhelming evidence that married men who were willing to serve were holding back in large numbers and if the assurance had not been given the whole recruiting campaign would have been in danger of breaking down. He emphasised that after the pledge was given, he received no sign of protest or remonstrance.

He considered that the number of unrecruited single men was substantial and even considerable in amount and he said that Sir John Simon thought that the figures might be reduced by an inestimable quantity, but he (Mr. Asquith) did not agree with Sir John Simon.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The present Bill would be confined to the area to which the Derby scheme applied. The Bill provided that unmarried men and widowers without children from eighteen to forty-one years of age who had no grounds for exemption should be deemed to have done their duty to the State as if they had been attested.

The Act would come into force fourteen days after the Royal assent had been given and the appointed date would be twenty-one days after the Royal assent. Enlistment was for the period of the war from an appointed date.

CONDITIONS OF EXEMPTION.

Territorials who had enlisted for Home service came under the Bill. Exemptions included men working in national interest, men with dependents and also conscientious objectors to combatant service. (Laughter).

Mr. Asquith pointed out that similar exemption was made by Mr. Pitt in favour of Quakers. The proposal was also modelled on South African and New Zealand legislation. Exemption however would only apply to combatant duties.

IRELAND NOT INCLUDED.

Grounds for exemption had been carefully divised to meet all possible hardships and the Service Tribunal would hear applications for exemption with an appeal to a final London Tribunal. The Bill did not apply to Ireland.

Mr. Asquith said he would have been glad personally to have done without the Bill, but he considered it was necessary and he was sanguine enough to anticipate that it would meet with general approval. The group system was reopened to allow these men to attest.

LATER.

The Commons was crowded for the Compulsion Debate.

Many members on active service who had obtained leave were present in khaki.

Lord Derby was in the Peers' gallery.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The debate in the Commons was adjourned until to-day.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

NEW BILL FETCHES THE SHIRKERS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener in a brief speech affirmed that the voluntary system had given results far greater than could have been predicted. Recently, however, voluntary recruits had failed to provide the necessary trained reserves and now the pledge to married men must be redeemed. He had hoped that the war might have been finished with voluntarism, which had done so well.

Lord Kitchener concluded by saying that he did not consider the present change was a derogation from the principle of voluntaryism It only affected one class of men among whom there was a certain number with a poor idea of the duties of a citizen.

But while there were some shirkers, there were undoubtedly others not joining who had valid reasons and the latter would be only too happy that Government should decide their doubts. He was speaking as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war.

TRADES UNIONS FAVOUR THE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Boilermakers' Society has decided to support the Government military service proposals. It is understood that other trade unions are prepared to adopt the same course under certain safeguards.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

LONDON, Jan.

Sir John Simon sat on the Liberal side behind the Treasury bench. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman answered questions as usual.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS TO BE DESTROYED.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5.

There has been a striking improvement in Australian recruiting. Mr. Hughes says that the Persia outrage has stiffened the determination of the Allies to destroy the international criminals at all costs.

RUSSIANS' STEADY ADVANCE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR CZERNOWITZ.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.

Desperate fighting continues north-east of Czernowitz.

The Russians are steadily advancing.

All enemy attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

A Russian regiment captured 1,061 men and four machine-guns.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

A Petrograd telegram says that the operations are developing successfully for the Russians. The enemy have strong defences in Bukhovina whither part of the armies of von Gallwitz and von Werde have been sent from Serbia. Nevertheless the Russians are progressing.

TURKISH SAILING VESSELS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

A Russian torpedo boat in the Black Sea on January 3rd captured eleven Turkish sailing vessels, taking prisoners forty of the crews.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

King George has awarded eleven orders and thirteen medals to seamen of the Russian Black Sea Fleet for meritorious service.

RUSSIAN GRAND-DUKE AT BUKHAREST.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A cable correction to the message of the 3rd instant, shows that the Russian Grand-Duke Boris arrived at Bukharest, not at Salonika.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

NEW GOVERNOR OF AZERBAIJAN.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

A Tabriz telegram reports that the pro-Russian Sardar Reshid has been appointed Governor of the heir to the throne who is a minor and who is also Governor-General of the province of Azerbaijan. Thus Sardar Reshid becomes the actual Governor of Azerbaijan

Two German officers who escaped from Russian custody and a well-known Russian revolutionary, who was the accomplice of Emir Khishmet, have been arrested at Zendjan.

THE FORD EXPEDITION.

GERMAN FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.

A telegram from Berlin says that the German Government has given the members of the Ford expedition permission to travel to the Hague via Germany.

TEA IMPORTS IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 6.

The importers of Java tea have been asked to create a Tea Commission with headquarters in Amsterdam to co-operate with the Dutch Overseas Trust to draw up a list of bona-fide buyers to whom exclusively tea will be sold. The Overseas Trust will be authorised to inspect tea warehouses, shops and books.

MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS.

DECHANIPLAVA RECAPTURED

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CETINJE, Jan. 5.

The Montenegrins have recaptured Dechaniplava, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

AUTHORS OF SARAJEVO TRAGEDY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The "Statesman's" correspondent cables.

"The Times" correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that Bulgaria is now practically under German military rule. Administrative departments are all controlled by German officers who impose various irksome regulations and treat Bulgarians with contempt.

The same correspondent asserts that a priest named Locali, a candidate for election to the Rumanian Chamber, who hails from Rumania Irridenta, across the Austro-Hungarian frontier, that is to say from one of the Rumanian districts of Transylvania, which have seen their Ausgleich or compromise with Hungary whereon their political rights were based, trampled on by the Magyars, declares in his electoral address that an extraordinary document will presently be published.

Its aim will be to prove that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier and since Count Burian's accession to the Austro-Hungarian foreign office the most powerful statesman in Austria-Hungary, and certain other Austro-Hungarian officials, were the authors of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination at Serajevo.

Locali's assertion is not a novel one, Mr. Wiskham Steed, till recently and for many years Vienna correspondent of the "Times" and foreign editor of that journal, has already developed this thesis in the Edinburgh Review.

MASTERY OF THE ADRIATIC.

HOW THE STRUGGLE PROGRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:

London 4th January:—The "Exchange" Rome correspondent describes the fighting around Mount Lovtchen and the struggle for the mastery of the Adriatic.

The Austrians approached from the north making a combined assault from Ruskovagora, Gherbsl and other points.

Austrian forts and the war ships in Cattaro Bay are continually bombarded.

If the Montenegrans with the assistance of the Allies can retain their hold on the mountain, the Allies will eventually force the abandonment of Cattaro.

The artillery on Mount Lovtchen was reinforced a year ago and the French heavy guns command every part of Cattaro.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

ROME, Jan. 6.

A communiqué says:—Two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to fly over Verona but were beaten off. Anti-aircraft guns forced them to retire north.

Artillery duels have occurred on Monte Croce and Carnia to the advantage of the Italians.

The enemy attacked on Monte Sanzchele but were repulsed with heavy loss.

NAVAL FIGHT AT TANGANYIKA.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN ARMED STEAMER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is officially announced that the naval expedition to Lake Tanganyika attacked the German armed steamer Kingani and forced her to surrender after ten minutes action. All the German officers were killed and the steamer though sinking was brought to port.

RECORD EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH SEAS

SYDNEY, Jan. 5.

Seismographs show that a record earthquake has taken place probably in the South Seas.

SINKING OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITISH CRUISER'S CREW.

SIR E. GREY'S CRUSHING REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A white paper which has been issued contains a memorandum of the German Government demanding trial for murder of the captain and crew of the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong.

The memorandum quotes the sworn statements of six American muleteers on board the British steamer Nicosian. These Americans allege that on August 19th seventy miles south of Queenstown the vessel was stopped by a German submarine which opened fire on the Nicosian. After the crew had been removed they noticed a steamer which they say was the Baralong, approaching flying the American flag and with large shields on its sides on which the American flag was painted. This vessel fired rifles and guns on the submarine until it sank, when the Germans jumped into the water. The German memorandum further gives the allegations of those witnesses that the Baralong continued to fire on the Germans in the water and says that two witnesses swear that orders were given to take no prisoners and further that four Germans found on board the Nicosian in the engine room and screw-tunnel were killed.

Sir Edward Grey makes a crushing reply affirming that the Government does not accept these allegations. He points out that Britain notes with great satisfaction, though with some surprise, the anxiety of Germany that the principles of civilised warfare should be vindicated but asks why the Baralong case should be singled out. He suggests that this with three naval incidents which occurred in the same 48 hours as the Baralong sank the submarine and rescued the Nicosian, should be submitted to an impartial tribunal, for example one composed of United States officers. The first case, the incident of the Arabic and murder of forty-seven non-combatants, the second the case of the German destroyer which bombarded the helpless crew of a British submarine stranded on the Danist coast; and thirdly the case of the steamer Ruel which was attacked by a German submarine though it did not resist and the boats were fired on, one person being killed and eight severely wounded. And there was no reason for this cold-blooded and cowardly outrage. The British Government, the reply concludes, does not think it necessary to reply to the suggestion that the British Navy has been guilty of inhumanity. It has rescued 1,160 German sailors, often in cases of great difficulty and peril. The German Navy can show no such record.

GERMANY'S SEAPOWER.

ATTEMPTS TO IMPRESS SCANDINAVIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A Foreign Office statement shows in what way Germany practises in the Baltic the freedom of the seas which she accuses Britain of violating.

The Germans frequently send Swedish vessels with prize crews to Swinemuende where they are delayed for at least forty-eight hours though the ships' papers are in perfect order and despite Swedish official telegrams intimating the departures of the steamers and guaranteeing that they have no contraband.

Already some 600 steamers are detained. Swedish skippers consider that Germany is trying to impress the northern nations with Germany's seapower. Many claims are pending against Germany.

LORD MONTAGU'S EXPERIENCE.

SEVERAL HOURS IN WATER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in an interview at Malta, confirms the previous narrative of the sinking of the Persia. He says that three boats were smashed whilst being lowered and many were thrown into the sea. The Persia sank stern first. Many severe explosions occurred when water reached the fires.

Lord Montagu was swept off the decks and sucked down. When he came to the surface he found himself surrounded by people struggling for life. He saw three boats bottom upwards. Everyone was struggling to catch the floating wreckage. After being in the water for several hours during which many died he was finally rescued by the Holt liner Ningchow. Lord Montagu says that the lascars behaved very well.

THE FATAL TORPEDO.

OBSERVED ONE SECOND BEFORE IMPACT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Chief Officer of the Persia reports that the wake of the torpedo was observed one second before the impact. The forward port boiler exploded, accelerating the disaster.

DECLINE IN EXCHANGE ON GERMANY.

LOWEST SINCE THE WAR.

RISE IN STERLING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

There is much comment in banking circles upon the decline in exchange on Germany to 75 1-3, the lowest since the war and probably unparalleled.

In contradistinction of this sterling has risen to 4.745, highest since August.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

AMMUNITION DEPOTS BLOWN UP.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

Last night's communiqué said that our artillery severely damaged the enemy works between Soissons and Rheims and also searched the weak points in the enemy front in Champagne, wrecking treaches and blowing up ammunition depots.

ENEMY ATTACK IN TAHURE REPULSED.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The communiqué says:—The Germans after a violent bombardment attacked in the Tahure region, but were completely repulsed.

GENL. JOFFRE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO ARMY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

General Joffre, in his New Year message to the armies said, "The hour of punishment for Germany is striking, while the enemy talks of peace we only think of war and victory."

BRITISH AIR RAID.

AERODROME SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED

LONDON, Jan. 5.

General Haig reports that on the southern portion of our front artillery was more active than usual.

An early morning attack on one of our advanced posts near Maricourt was driven off by rifle fire.

A number of our aeroplanes made a successful bomb raid on the aerodrome at Douai.

A German aeroplane dropped a few bombs on Boulogne. No damage was done.

BRITISH LOSSES AT LOOS

A HEAVY TOLL.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that the casualties at Loos were 2,378 officers and 57,288 men, of whom 773 officers and 10,345 men were killed, and 1,288 officers and 38,095 men wounded.

NAGPUR VICTIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Among the victims of the P. and O. steamer "Persia" outrage were Major Dawson, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department of the Central Provinces; Mr. Russell, late Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, Captain Lodwick, son-in-law of Mr. Crump, Financial Commissioner and Mr. Padamji, nephew of Mrs. Dadabhoy.

Major Dawson who had gone home on furlough was returning to duty. So also was Mr. Russell. These officers were well-known and had a large circle of friends.

Dr. Miss Cook, of the Scotch Mission, one of the survivers, is well-known among the missionary circles here.

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. Chunilal, a judicial official of Kashmere State, son of Dr. Sahib Datta Dhingra, retired Civil Medical Officer, Amritsar, was one of the victims of the Persia disaster.

AMERICA AND THE PERSIA.

DEFINITE INFORMATION WANTED SPEEDILY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Lansing has cabled to the American consuls at Alexandria, Malta and Cairo to gather immediately all available information from the survivors of the Persia, the idea being to obtain definite information speedily.

FRENCH STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6.

The Messageries liner Karnak returning with the survivors of the sunken steamer Abelia, was chased for several hours by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The Karnak steered a zigzag course and escaped.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KARACHI.

KING EDWARD'S STATUE UNVEILED.

NEW WING OF DUFFERIN HOSPITAL OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Lord Willingdon to-day performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late King Edward.

His Excellency said:—

Mr. Mules, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think there must be one feeling running through all our minds to-day and especially through the minds of those who were present on the occasion of the unveiling of our great Queen Empress Victoria's statue by our present Sovereign, a feeling of real regret that the loyal citizens of Karachi are not giving a respectful and cordial welcome to-day to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and rejoicing to find him amongst them performing a similar ceremony to the one which his father performed here only a few years ago. But the great struggle in which our Empire is engaged has rendered such a visit impossible for he is taking part in our great fight for liberty and freedom, sharing with our gallant soldiers and sailors the rigours and hardships of the war, and setting us a high example of unselfish sense of duty which will bind more closely than ever in the future the ties of respectful devotion and affection which are felt for his Majesty and his Royal House by every loyal subject of his Empire.

But I feel a deep sense of pride that the high honour has fallen to me at your invitation to unveil this statue to our late Sovereign, an honour which I particularly appreciate, for this ceremony gives to the world the lie direct to the false rumours and reports about this country so persistently spread by our enemies, a splendid evidence of the loyalty and devotion of the people of Sind to their Sovereign, a loyalty which I can affirm with some pride is felt by every part of the Bombay Presidency and by all the princes and rulers who live within its bounds.

You, Sir, have referred in eloquent and moving terms to the qualities of head and heart which made our late Sovereign so much beloved by all his subjects. He was well called the Peacemaker for was it not largely due to his personal influence with foreign courts that his people enjoyed the blessings of peace during the all too short years of his reign? As you have truly said it was his personal influence which brought those friendly relations with our allies, which have now culminated in that joint determination to carry this war to victory and secure peace and free government for all nations of the world. And may we not say that it was the influence of his personality and his intense human sympathy and love for his people which gave him their devoted affection in all parts of his Empire? He truly shared in their joys, felt deeply their afflictions and always worked in his exalted position to forward their happiness and prosperity. And may we not be sure to-day that it was that personal influence and deep human sympathy in our late King-Emperor which arouse that warm and loyal response among all his subjects in this country and bind more close than ever the ties of loyalty and affection between the vast population of this continent and their Sovereign?

Mr. Mules, again I say that I feel it a very great honour to be present here and to unveil this beautiful statue, a permanent memorial to a Sovereign who loved, and was beloved, by his people, a memorial emblematic of the peace which we intend to obtain when honour is assured, emblematic of the fact that India and the rest of the Empire are fighting for great causes side by side, emblematic too I verily believe of those feelings of loyalty and devotion which will be felt for all time by all people of the Empire for the Sovereign rulers of their Royal House.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

MATERNITY WING OPENED.

Lady Willingdon opened the new maternity wing of the Lady Dufferin Hospital and though suffering from cold managed to make hereself heard. She briefly expressed the hope that the new institution would prove of the greatest service to the women of Sind.

It was announced that a prominent Parsi citizen Mr. K. H. Katrak who had already given Rs. 6,000 to the Dufferin Hospital, would now give Rs. 24,000 more in honour of their Excellencies' visit to Karachi and at the end of the current year would present a further sum of Rs. 20,000, making half a lakh of rupees in all.

Lord Willingdon said that of all the many occupations which the people of Karachi had been good enough to give to himself and Lady Willingdon the present duty was the one which more greatly appealed to the heart than any other. Lady Willingdon's good work in the cause of women and women's hospitals had been referred to by Mr. Westropp, but that work would not have been possible unless it had been greatly assisted by the generous response made by the people. Anyone who had the least human feeling must desire to do something to help and at any rate he hoped that he and Lady Willingdon before leaving the Presidency, would have done some little bit to improve the conditions of the poorer classes. Looking through the report of the Lady Dufferin Hospital that morning he had particularly noted the statistics of death among women and children. He found that more than one in every eight infants born died before reaching the age of three months. It was not necessary to enlarge upon the significance of these figures and he was glad to see that a really sound start had been made to improve the conditions which caused this large mortality rate. At a meeting on the previous day reference had been made to Governmental delays. In the case of the Lady Dufferin Hospital when the new maternity wing was suggested and a grant was requested the Government gave Rs. 75,000 and it only took a fortnight to do it, so there was some saving grace in Government institutions after all.

The Governor went on to refer to the Louise Lawrence Institute. He understood that Karachi was to be made the centre of medical instruction for women in Sind and that women from other districts were sent down for training on maternity work and the care of young children. Here he would like to relate what happened in Jacobabad on his recent visit there. The people of Jacobabad also knew that Lady Willingdon was very anxious to promote the welfare of women so the Zamindars of Jacobabad and of the district all round about the Baluch border, put their heads together and decided to commemorate the visit by establishing a female hospital in Jacobabad. He did not know exactly how much money had been subscribed but it was a considerable sum; some thousands of rupees. He thanked Mr. Katrak for his generosity and assured him that the money would be spent to the great advantage of the community. He also desired to refer especially to Mr. H. N. Crouch and to the Lady Physican who had done fine work under circumstances of very considerable stress during the past year. In conclusion he hoped that upon his next visit to Karachi he would find that the endowment fund of the hospital had been fully filled up and that the whole institution was placed on a thoroughly sound basis.

Later in the day their Excellencies visited the Civil Hospital, the Grammar School and the Empress Market. The feature which engaged their Excellencies' chief attention at the market was the meat section which is the most modern in India, being fitted with the latest devices of white glazed brick and white marble for the easy preservation of perfect cleanliness and purity and with special fly proof windows, doors and ventilators.

VILLAGERS CAPTURE DACOITS.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A press communiqué states:—On the 18th November, 1914, a gang of trans-frontier dacoits made a raid on the village Nurpur Shahan, Rawalpindi District, and broke into the house of a sahukar. The people of the village who were, however, prepared for them, surrounded the house and shut up four of the dacoits inside. These eventually broke out armed with revolvers and knives but were captured by the villagers and are now undergoing sentences of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In recognition of the courageous behaviour and public spirit of the villagers the Government of India have, on recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, sanctioned an assignment in perpetuity to the shrine of Bari Latif Shah, of the land revenue of the whole of Nurpur Shahan village. The present assessment of the village is Rs. 800 of which Rs. 737 was previously released in favour of the shrine His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has also sanctioned a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 to be spent on the shrine to the existence of which in their village the inhabitants attribute their successful resistance to the dacoits.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Christmas is always a time of festivity, but I wonder if anywhere the true spirit of the season was better kept than by our wounded in the station hospital, Poona.

Late on X'mas Eve, the gifts provided by the Ladies of the War and Relief Fund, and privately by the Ladies and Garrison of the station, were placed in the stockings and various garments provided for the expected visit of Santa Claus.

"If it is a motor-car put it on the verandah." "If it is a race-horse please take it round to the stable, were some of the instructions awaiting Father Christmas.

The fare started on Christmas morning, with a good substantial English breakfast. Dinner came later in the day consisting of Turkey, and Goose and ham, followed by the War Gift Christmas puddings all alight, these were placed in front of our heroes already well blown out with three helpings of Turkey. There were also quantities of fruit, crackers, smokes and drinks provided and much appreciated by "Tommy."

The waiting was done by some of the Ladies of the station, and the Hospital Staff, the General, and Colonel Grant did their duty manfully by the birds.

After dinner the King's message to his Navy and Army was read out by the General followed by the usual toast to his Majesty the King-Emperor, received with deafening cheers still left the Tommies breath to give three time three for the Ladies and Sisters. At 5 o'clock tea, known as "Sgt. Major's" was served with a plentiful supply of Christmas cakes which had full justice done them, and supper was on the same liberal scale. Later in the week the Nursing Orderlies gave an impromptu sing-song in which the audience joined heartily, thus disclosing much hidden talent. Since Christmas a continual supply of fruit and cakes has flowed in.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

AWARDS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" states the reasons for which the King's Police Medal has been awarded to various officers in the Bombay Presidency.

WILFRID HENRY LUCK, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Mr. Luck is a very sound and capable officer with 28 years' service who did exceptionally good work in suppressing serious and widespread crime and disorder by the Bhils in Khandesh and in effecting the capture on the 31st July 1901 of the notorious Rumalya and some of his followers. His work in Kathiawar also, where he kept the Agency Police Force in a high state of efficiency, was exceptionally good and his personal services were invaluable.

F. C. GRIFFITH, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

As Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay, the bulk of the work in connnection with enemy subjects and of the enquiries necessitated by war conditions has fallen on Mr. Griffith's shoulders, and the fact that the orders of Government have been carried out without a hitch is largely due to his care and control. At the same time he has in no way relaxed his personal supervision over the ordinary business of the Criminal Investigation Department and has kept the regular work of the Department running, while at the same time dealing with a mass of special work in novel circumstancess and conditions.

SIMON FAVEL, Inspector of Police.

Inspector Favel joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1894, and is now senior inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in charge of the Foreign Branch. He has had no bad entry or punishment throughout his service, and has earned 17 special entries for good work. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he has done hard and capable work in dealing with enemy subjects, meeting and boarding every ship that has entered the port, and carrying out all the detailed work in connection with the internment, surveillance, maintenance, etc., of foreign subjects for which he is specially fitted by his complete knowledge of the foreign European population. His services since the outbreak of war have been invaluable.

ABDUL WAHAD WALAD SHAIK FAJEE, Head Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.

During a period of 19 years' service in which he has risen from constable to first grade head constable this officer has obtained no less than 106 certificates and rewards in connection with the detection of crime. In the majority of the above cases he had worked entirely on his own initiative although he is illiterate. With the exception of one warning of an insignificant nature this officer's record is without a punishment, censure or adverse remark.

KHAN SAHEB MUHAMMAD FAIZULLAH, MUHAMMAD TAKI, Inspector of Police.

This officer holds the personal title of "Khan Saheb" and the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Since the grant of the title in the year 1913, he has in addition to his ordinary duties in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, worked very hard amongst the Muhammadan public, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the excellent relations which now exist between the Mussalmans of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. His work in the city and among the non-combatant subjects of Turkey has been of the greatest merit and value since the outbreak of war.

J. ACTON, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad.

On the 18th April 1913, a fire broke out at a house in Ahmedabad, and on receipt of information Mr. Acton at once proceeded to the scene. On arrival he learnt that all the inmates of the house had escaped except a young girl, aged 12 years who, he was informed, was in the top room. Mr Acton at once obtained a ladder and mounted to a barred window outside the room pointed out to him. He had to wrench out the bars before he could enter the room, and on his first attempt to search for the girl was forced back by the dense volumes of smoke; but he resumed his efforts after drenching his clothes and covering his face with a wet cloth. He discovered the body of the girl and carried it out, but unfortunately too late to save the girl's life. Mr. Acton ran considerable risk as the floor of the room collapsed a few minutes later.

DHONDU NARAYAN, Constable.

Early on the morning of July 12th, 1915, a burglary took place in Bombay and on the alarm being given Dhondu Narayan ran forward to arrest one of the burglars who was armed with a long knife and had already stabbed a coolie. Dhondu Narayan seized and wrestled with the burglar, who stabbed him so severely in the back that he had to loose his hold. The burglar then made off, but Dhondu Narayan, though badly wounded, followed him up and seized him again. Although stabbed again twice he still clung to the man, and eventually let go only on receiving a fourth stab over the left eye. The burglar then made his escape, stabbing on the road two townsmen who were running up to the constable's assistance. The manner in which this young constable, though unarmed and badly wounded, followed the man up and continued his attempt to arrest him evidences courage and a devotion to duty of a high order.

OSWALD ALLEN HARKER, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

As Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker from the outbreak of the war was placed in charge of all the special police arrangements required by the Military authorities in connection with the movement to Bombay and embarkation of the expeditionary forces. He has been in direct control of the police arrangements in the Alexandra Dock, which have been carried out without any hitch and has also dealt direct with the Brigade Office in all matters concerning the presence of large bodies of troops in Bombay. He has also had extra work in connection with sudden demands for assistance from both the Military and Naval authorities. He has shown well-directed energy in these matters, while simultaneously carrying on his ordinary duties, which are by no means light, and his work merits special recognition.

JOHN JOSEPH STENSON, Inspector of Police.

This officer joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1898 and has a perfectly clean record. He has earned twenty-seven special entries for excellent work in connection with various forms of crime, and for the last four years has been in charge of one of the new sub-divisions under the organization scheme, where, by his hard work, experience and care, he has brought the administration of a troublesome area to a very high level. On the outbreak of war with Turkey he was charged with the extra task of making a complete register of all the Turkish subjects, most of whom live in his sub-division, and he carried out this duty with so much tact and expedition that practically no movement took place among the population of the "E" Division at a time when a panic and exodus might well have been expected. He has never been censured in any way by Court of law, but on the contrary has twice been specially complimented by the Magistracy.

A BOMB EXPLOSION.

A BENGALI YOUTH INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

An explosion took place yesterday afternoon in a house in Dixon's Lane and a Bengali youth was found lying on bed with his right eye destroyed and injuries to his body. He is expected to recover from the injuries. The remains of the bomb was found in the room and explosives in his box.

LATER.

The following details of the explosion in Dixon's Lane on Wednesday are issued officially:—

Nogendra Chakravarty, (17) returned to his room at No. 30/1 Dixon's Lane at half past two in the afternoon. He was seen sitting in the room by some persons in a Kaviraj's house opposite. Shortly after a loud explosion took place and smoke was seen issuing from an open widow into the street. Three people opposite ran to the back of the house and got into the room from the back for the front door was closed. They found the boy lying on a *tuktaposh* bleeding from several wounds and the room filled with smoke. They bound up his injuries and sent him to the Medical College Hospital for treatment. Information was then sent to the local police who on arrival searched the room and took possession of certain articles found which appeared to be pieces of a bomb with fragments of glass and small stones with which it was filled. The fragments bore no trace of picric acid. The youth's belongings were searched and some explosive substances found in a trunk which was locked.

Questioned in the hospital he declared he knew nothing of what happened and gave no explanation of the discovery of explosives. The affair was a mystery to him. With regard to his injuries he has lost the sight of his right eye. There are cuts on the head and the body and wounds on the left side but his life is in no danger and he is conscious and able to talk. The youth is a native of Chittagong and been employed for eighteen months as a private tutor to the children of Mr. Atul Chandra Sen, Professor of Logic, Ripon College. He was studying at Seal's Institution at Halliday Street No. 30/1 Dixon's Lane is the family house of Babu Atul Chandra Sen and the youth was the only inhabitant of the room in which the explosion took place. It will be remembered that for some time past explosions had been heard in the neighbourhood of Dixon's Lane and the police had been triyng to trace their origin.

SIR E. CARSON.

REFUSES TO JOIN MR. REDMOND AT RECRUITING MEETING.

From a joint meeting of Nationalists and Unionists at Newry invitations were sent to Mr. Redmond and Sir E. Carson to address a recruiting demonstration there.

The invitation (says the "Freeman's Journal") was accepted by Mr. Redmond, and the Protestant Primate intimated that he would be willing to preside. Sir Edward Carson, however, refused to attend, and the demonstration, in which the greatest interest and enthusiasm were being displayed by the people, has been abandoned.

Sir E. Carson stated in his letter:—

I regret I cannot comply with the request nor do I think the proposal would serve any useful purpose, as I have already from time to time made known in Ulster my views as to supporting our comrades at the front by keeping up the necessary reserves, and I am glad to know from the most recent reports that such opinions are being very patriotically replied to

The Hon. Sir Michael Fenton proceeds on six months' combined leave from the 15th January. Mr. Fagan, Commissioner of Jullundur, will officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. Mr. Renouf, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, will officiate as Commissioner of the Division, until return from leave at the end of April of Mr. Hallifax who then becames permanent Commissioner of Jullundur. Mr. Jacob will officiate for Mr. Renouf as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. C. N. Newcombe, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. J. Smith, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain G. P. Steer, Somerset L. I.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. R. Strickland, Oxford and Bucks L. I.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. T. W. Carson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. M. Head, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Pitt, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain M. S. Cockin, East Yorkshires.
Captain A. C. Smith, Artillery.
Lieut. J. J. Donaghue, Artillery.
Lieut. W. S. Gange, Gloucesters.
Lieut. H. E. Holmes, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut. D. Russell, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Amos, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Arthur, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Millard, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Scott, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. J. Cross, West Kents.

NOW PRISONERS.

Captain C. C. Strong, Londons.
Lieut. V. M. Grant'am, Flying Corps.

MEDITTERANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Major H. J. Monteith, Lanark Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. D. J. Forret. Scottish Borderers.

DIED.

Captain J. B. Atkinson, Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. Dun, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Cowley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. McM. Laing, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Randall, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Sayers, West Ridings.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

Following names of officers appear in 143rd casualty list from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Captain R. H. Begg, R.A., Staff 6th Division.
Lieutenant A. R. Russell, 2nd Norfolks.
Lieutenant H. E. Hadden, 119th Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. Badelow, 6th Divisional Ammunition Column.
Lieutenant H. H. Arbuthnott, 67th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. L. Carrett (slightly), 86th Battery, R.G.A.
Captain L. H. G. Dorling (slightly), 76th Battery, R.F.A.
Major H. G. Thomson (severely), 1/5th Hampshire Battery, R.F.A.
Lieutenant. W. Tozer (severely), 1/5th Hampshire Battery, R.F.A.
Major A. J. Anderson (slightly), Volunteer Artillery Battery.
2nd-Lieutenant. E. B. Davern (second time severely), Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Lieutenant. P. N. Edmonds (slightly), 8th Ammunition Column, R.F.A.
Lieutenant. J. S. P. Mellor (second time severely), 2/5th Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant. G. Naylor (slightly), 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
Captain C. W. Neumann, 48th Pioneers.
Captain G. Van R. Reyne (slightly), 76th Punjabis.
Captain H. W. Goldfraj (seriousiy), 103rd Mahrattas.
Lieutenant W. A. G. Hinds (severely), 103rd Mahrattas.
2nd-Lieutenant H. B. Dwyer (Indian Army Reserve of officers) (severely), 103rd Mahrattas.
Second-Lieutenant. E. H. Keling (I. A. R. O.), (2nd time severely), 119th Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant. J. B. Wood, (I. A. R. O.), (severely), 119th Infantry.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROPAGANDA AT HONG KONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

In the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial to-day after some unimportant evidence Hakim Singh, a retired Subedar of the Hong Kong Artillery, testified to the seditious propaganda of Indians in Hong Kong and the seditious lectures delivered in 1914 at the Hong Kong Gurdwara in consequence of which Sikh soldiers were officially prohibited from attending the meetings of the Gurdwara. Later on a committee of Indian officers was appointed to manage the Gurdwara on which some of the accused left off attending the Gurdwara.

Kaiser Singh, a passenger by the Tosha Maru, having deposed to the seditious harangues on board the ship and the revolutionary designs of the passengers who came to India by that steamer, Ubhan Singh, one of the old approvers, repeated his previous evidence about the hatching of the "Ghadr" movement in the village of Sur Singh, the visits of returned emigrants to Jhar Sahib, the wanderings of some members of the party, etc.

Jawala Singh, another old approver, having identified some accused made a lengthy statement similar to the previous one about the doings of the "Ghadr" party at Shanghai the visit of Gurdit Singh's ship Komagata Maru to that port and the sailing of eighty men from Shanghai for Vancouver, the return of the ship with the passengers to Japan etc.

Cotton mills in the Punjab are at present doing badly, the local cotton crop having proved insufficient for their needs and the price of yarn not having kept pace with the enhanced cost involved in bringing the raw article from other provinces.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

In the Tola dacoity case appeal Mr. Justice Leslie Jones of the Punjab Chief Court, has accepted the appeals of two accused and rejected those of seven others.

Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent wth effect from the 1st December, 1915.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 25th December, 1915, are more by Rs. 145,33,418 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

Advices received from Penang by the Agents of the Chinese Steamship Company in Rangoon states that the fire on the steamer Glenogle lying in the Penang harbour, has been got under. The damage is serious.

It is notified that the export of coal or coke from British India to the Dutch East Indies will be permitted under licenses subject to certain conditions or restrictions which can be ascertained from the Collectors of Customs.

Five Secretaries of the Army Y.M.C.A. of India sailed yesterday for East Africa to join the three Secretaries who sailed in November. They have gone in response to an urgent invitation to organise Army Y.M.C.A.'s in every camp in East Africa. If funds are forthcoming additional secretaries will be sent at an early date.

A serious dacoity is reported from police station Chanmakh, Jammu territory, on the borders of the Jhelum-Rawalpindi districts. Cash and ornaments were stolen. It is probable that this crime was the work of Pathans, many of whom are employed on the canal works at Mangla. Last year men of these gangs were responsible for similar offences.

Plague mortality in India for the week ending January 1st stood at 5,800 against 7,787 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,542 deaths, Madras Presidency 261, Bengal 4, Bihar and Orissa 383, the United Provinces 543, the Punjab 10, Burma 97, Central Provinces 632, Mysore State 162, Hyderabad State 2,035, Central India 120, and Kashmir 11.

The Government of India have decided that an outfit allowance of £40 shall be admissible to retired commissioned officers of British and Indian Services (including Indian Medical Service) re-employed in India on Indian establishments and an outfit allowance of £50 shall be admissible to these officers if they are reemployed in England and sent out for duty on Indian establishments.

Mrs. Chatterton, wife of the Bishop of Nagpur, was "At Home" on Wednesday evening to meet Miss Beek, Secretary, National Indian Association, London, at the Bishop's Lodge. A good number of guests, both European and Indian, attended the party. Miss Back spoke on the work of the Association in England and gave an account of the doings of some of its branches which she visited before her arrival here. She specially referred to the work of the Calcutta and Bombay branches which had large lady memberships.

A CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD.

ALLEGED RASH ACT BY A PRIVATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mr. C. Bartley, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which Private W. H. Pearse, of the 9th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, stands charged under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code with causing the death of Constable Jairaj Singh, of the Calcutta Reserve Police Force, by a rash and negligent act.

The accused in his written statement said that he showed the constable how to drill with a rifle and after that he wanted to show him how to load a rifle. "I took a round out of a clip in my pouch, placed it in the magazine and held it down with my thumb while I closed the cut-off over the top of it. I am certain that I pushed in the cut-off while I was still holding the cartridge down with my thumb and before I pushed the bolt home. Then I pushed the bolt home and pulled the trigger with the rifles held in loading position. The policeman was standing opposite me looking at what I did. When I pulled the tigger, the rifle went off and the policeman fell down. I did not aim the rifle at the policeman and did not know he was in line with it. I was looking down at the rifle and explaining to the policeman who was looking down at it too. I was watching myself pulling the trigger. I think that the cut off must have come open unknown to me and allowed the cartridge to get into the chamber. I did not realise that the policeman was dead. I tried to wake him up so that he would speak to me. I remember the guard coming down and Private Smith taking me away from the policeman. I remember showing him how it happened but I do not remember what I said." The defence contended there was no criminal negligence on the part of the accused. If however the court was disposed to think he was technically guilty, the defence would pray that he might be dealt with under section 562 in consideration of his youth the accused being only seventeen.

Judgment was reserved till Friday next.

A WAR GIFT.

BOMBAY COTTON ASSOCIATION'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited have made a donation of Rs. 22,500 to His Majesty's Imperial Government towards the purchase of either an aeroplane or a motor ambulance at the discretion of that Government. The donation has been accepted on behalf of the Imperial Government.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MONEY RAISED ON COTTON SECURITY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

LAKHAMSEY LUDHA & Co. v. DAMJI HIRJI & Co., AND OTHERS.

In this suit, the hearing of which lasted several days before Mr. Justice Davar, judgment was delivered on Thursday morning. As Mr. Justice Davar was absent on account of ill health, the judgment was read by the Chief Justice. The facts appear from his Lordship's judgment.

JUDGMENT.

In these two suits the parties are reduced to two, and the question arising in both the suits between them is really a simple one. Lakhamsey Ladha & Co. are merchants carrying on business in cotton at Gadag in the Dharwar District.

Lakhunchand Padamsy & Co. are a firm carrying on business in Bombay as Shroffs and Commission agents. Lakhamsey Ladha and Co. have filed these two suits to recover their bales of cotton unencumbered by the loans raised on the security thereof on the basis that Damji Hirji was merely their mucadam who held their cotton as merely their factor for the purpose of sale, and had no right to create any charges on their bales. In their plaint they completely ignore Lakhunchands' Padamsy and Co.'s dealings with them in cotton and pretend that they know nothing about their having taken large loans from Lakhunchand Padamsy on the security of their cotton.

Lakhunchand Padamsy on the contrary have put in thier written statements whereby they allege that not only was it well known in the market that Damji Hirji dealt with their goods in the ordinary way in which mucadam's dealt with, by raising monies on the security of their constituents's goods but they go further and allege that in April 1913 their principal munim Dulabhji had an interviewed with the plaintiff's partner Lakhamsy Ludha in which it was arranged that Lakhmichand Padamsy should continue to finance plaintiff's goods and continue to advance monies to Damji Hirji on the security of their goods and that Damji Hirji on that assurance continued to take advances from Lakhmichand Padamsy on the security of Lakhamsy Ludha's goods. They further allege that not only did they continue to do this on the assurance given to them by Dulabhji but altered their method of bookkeeping so far as the title in the books was concerned by putting in the additional words "Lakhmichand Padamsy through Damji Hirji." The defendants Lakhmichand Padamsy are the only defendants in the suits and have called their munim Dulabhji in support of their case as set out by them in their written statement. The plaintiff Lakhamsey Ludha has been called in support of the plaintiff's denial of this special contract. I am inclined on the evidence before me to hold that Lakhamsy Ludha's clean denial of that interview is false. But I am also inclined to hold that Dulabhji's statement that it amounted to a contract holding themselves responsible for all advances on their goods is also a statement not warranted by the conversation.

Continuing his Lordship said:—"In Bombay there is no question that upcountry merchants send in their cotton for sale through well known muccadams; some of them stand in need of financing, and against railway receipts they draw according to their arrangements from 70 to 90 per cent of the value of the goods consigned. There are, however, other merchants who stand in no need of such financing and who merely send in their goods for the purpose of sale. Referring to the evidence His Lordship said "There is no question on the evidence before me that the relations between the plaintiffs and Damji Hirji were of a formal character." After discussing the evidence further went on to say, "This case falls distinctly within the provisions of sec. 178 of the Contract Act. I hold that the pledge of the plaintiff's goods and the Railway receipts covering those goods is valid and binding and refer the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain and report how much is due on those pledges to the defendants. The sale proceeds in the hands of the receiver will first be appropriated towards the payment due to the defendants on those pledges. If there should be a surplus the same should be paid over to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs should pay the costs of the suit upto date. Further directions and further costs reserved."

Mr. Strangman with Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

IN THE MATTER OF GOKULDAS DAYARAM MASTER—AN INSOLVENT.

The Chief Justice presided as Commissioner in Insolvency and disposed of the following matters among others.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the opposing creditors, Acharji Mavji and Co. and applied that Gokuldas Dayaram Master be adjudicated an insolvent. Counsel read his client's affidavit and stated that the total debts of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 150,000 roughly. The insolvent had suspended payment and handed over the mill to another person. His whereabouts were not known and he was indebted to the opposing creditors (the petitioners) to the extent of Rs. 10,125-14-6.

His Lordship made the adjudication order prayed for.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-14.—Kanga & S. Ambashanker Gowrishankar, v. Pulee & Co., a firm, Shroff D & D.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co. H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K C S I, v. M B Kalaskar, Ard H D & Co.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr,, G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S. Tullockchand Hooloschanda, a firm, v. Abraham E Jakaham, Ard H D & Co.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

679-15.—Surajmal & Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

769-15.—Mulji & Tha, Kissondas Ganshamdas v. Laljibhai Tulsidas, Payne & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

933-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

1019-15.—Captain & V. Vassonji Sojpal, v. Poonjabai, widow, Dastur & Co.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

1381-15.—Daph F & D, Manibhai Premabhai, a firm, v. Haji Mehdi bin Haji Ahmed bin Latif, & anr.

1382-15.—N C Dalal Veeraji, Keraji & Co., v. Ratanbai, widow.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Cong Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co. Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V. Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

JUDGES ON CHANCE GAMES.

ARE COCOANUT SHIES ILLEGAL?

The question whether the "Clown" automatic machine game is an infraction of the Gaming Act was argued in the King's Bench on Dec. 14 for four hours, on appeal from the Liverpool Stipendiary magistrate.

Justices Ridley and Avory took the view that it was a game of chance, and the appeal was rejected. Mr. Justice Lush, dissenting, said he could not see how, in any sense, it could be described as betting.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., appeared for appellants, Mr. E. A. Peers, manager of the Eclipse Automatic Co., and Mrs. C. Taylor, confectioner, Oldhall-street, Liverpool. In June, he said, appellants were each fined 20s., Mr. Peers for using the shop and Mrs. Taylor for permitting the shop to be used for "betting purposes." The person about to use the "Clown" machine dropped a halfpenny into a slot, which released a miniature football. This, after devious movements, fell down the other side of the machine, where, controlled by a handle, stood the figure of a clown with a cap in his hand. The aim of the player was to get the ball into the clown's cap, whereupon a metal check for 2d., exchangeable for sweets at the counter, was released.

COCOANUT SHY ANALOGY.

Mr. Hewart maintained that if the Liverpool stipendiary's view were upheld, it would mean that an admission or entrance fee in respect of any game of skill, where a person ultimately got a prize, was a betting transaction.

Mr. Justice Lush: According to that, a person who throws a ball at a cocoanut is in the same way guilty of betting.

Mr. Hewart Yes, precisely. Or I may take the case of a member of a golf club who——

Mr. Justice Lush: Now you are getting on very dangerous grounds. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hewart: The vista is endless. Take again the case of a person who goes into a shop for a bargain, or another reduction to absurdity, that of the periodical local examination under the Cambridge University. A boy pays an entrance fee, and if he is successful he receives an exhibition of monetary value for so many years, which is capable of being expressed in "arithmetical ratio to the amount of the entrance fee." The kind of reasoning which the stipendiary has employed leads to unfortunate, and if I may say so, ridiculous results.

Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., for respondent, said that the Betting Act did not mention games of skill or chance, and did not draw any distinction. There was nothing illegal in two people playing a round of golf, the winner receiving half a crown from the loser.

Mr. Justice Ridley, delivering judgment, said there was a certain amount of skill in the game, but when a boy put the money into the receptacle and ran a chance of getting 2d. the action came within the meaning of the words of the Act. The magistrate's decision should be affirmed.

JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH BARON KATO.

The "Paris Journal" of Dec. 10 published an important interview given to one of its special representatives by Baron Kato, former Japanese Ambassador in London. Baron Kato declared that Europe had little real idea of the services rendered to the cause of the Allies in the Far East by the Japanese Fleet.

"Our warships," said the Baron, "were continually active in the waters before Vladivostock, around Chile, and around Australia We convoyed the transports which brought over the Australian troops. It might have been hoped that we should be represented also in the naval attack on the Dardanelles, but our experience at Tsingtao had convinced us that bombardment from the sea cannot result decisively unless accompanied by action on land, and as to that, apart from the difficulties in the way of transporting half a million Japanese troops to the spot we should have had to explain to the people adequate cause for a breach of the Constitution whereby the Army is required to serve for the defence of the country itself. There was also the financial aspect to consider, for Japan would not have wished that the Allies should defray the expenses, and finally it might be feared that the Japanese troops might not fight so well on this distant battlefield and in unfavourable conditions."

In conclusion, Baron Kato expressed his great satisfaction at seeing the relation between Japan and Russia becoming closer every day, and declared that Japan in her alliance with Great Britain had carried out and would continue to carry out all her obligations.

It goes down easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

THE G.P.O. THEFT CASE.

PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER'S TESTIMONY.

JUDGMENT TO BE PASSED TO-DAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector Fuller charged Kavasji Nowroji, first assistant treasurer at the General Post Office, Bombay, with theft as a public servant of Rs. 39,000. Superintendent Cauty prosecuted, while Mr N. N. Saher defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that cash received from different branch post offices and other sources amounting to Rs. 51,865 was locked up in the safe in the strong room of the General Post Office on the evening of the 31st December. The safe had two locks. The accused kept the key of one of the locks, the key of the other lock being kept in the key-safe. On the morning of the 3rd instant, in consequence of a report made to him, Mr. D. J. Murtrie Presidency Post Master, went to the strong room where he saw the accused, who told him that on his going to open the safe he found its doors slightly ajar with two keys in the key-hole and that a small key, which was supposed to have been lost, was in the cash box which was inside the safe. On being asked by Mr. Murtrie what the amount was, the accused said without any hesitation that the cash was short by Rs. 39,000. The matter was reported to the Police, and the next day the accused made a statement to Khan Saheb Taki in the presence of Khan Saheb Petigara and Inspector Fuller. The accused then took them to his house in Girgaum where he produced three keys. He next took them to an empty room which it was alleged he had rented and dug out a tin box from a heap of chunam, containing currency notes for Rs. 10,000. He then took the Police officers to the sands at Versova, where another tin box, containing notes of various denominations, was found buried only three inches deep, the money amounting to Rs. 29,000. The notes were taken to Mr. Murtrie and their numbers tallied with those on record in the Post Office. In the course of their inquiries the Police found that about two years ago the accused had got a Borah to make duplicates of the two keys of the safe and these were the two keys which were shown to Mr. Murtrie by the accused when the former was summoned to the strong room on Monday morning.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He said he had the duplicate keys with him for the past two years and he had never used them. He was much worried for the last few days and committed the offence. He did it under a sudden temptation.

Mr. Murtrie stated in his evidence that the accused had furnished security to the extent of Rs. 25,000 of which Rs. 15,000 he had paid in cash. The accused had been assistant treasurer for four years, during which time he was first assistant for two years.

Mr. Saher said the accused had been suffering from neurasthenia and had committed the offence under a sudden temptation. The accused had no motive whatsoever for the crime as he was well-off. He had been sent to Germany under medical advice but had to return at the out-break of the war. He prayed for mercy for the accused.

BORE AN EXCELLENT CHARACTER.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Murtrie said the accused bore an excellent character and there was absolutely nothing against him. He was a zealous worker and never gave any cause for complaint. He was fully trusted and was never called upon to make good any deficiency. He was reserved and kept much to himself. Witness was exceedingly surprised that of all men Kavasji should have fallen like this. Cawasji drew a salary of Rs. 100 a month.

The Magistrate said he had no alternative but to convict the accused. He would pass sentence to-day.

A SUBMARINE STORY.

HOW A TROOPSHIP ACCOUNTED FOR TWO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Sir Allan Arthur writes to the Calcutta press with reference to the sinking of the "Persia":—

We are always hearing of what they did and very seldom of what we did and it will no doubt give a thrill of pride and pleasure in the exploits of our silent but glorious Navy to read an extract from a letter received by me by the last mail from a friend giving a hitherto unrecorded account of a modest little scrap which took place less than a month ago. I can see no impropriety in publishing the extract as the letter was censored at the port from which it came. I can give you a few details which I don't fancy are public property.

"A trooper came into the port yesterday having on her right and left two submarines. On Sunday, 70 miles from here, the submarines came up on either flank at 1200 yards. The first shot from our trooper burst on one of the submarines which simply broke her into two. The trooper then shot at the other and she submerged but appeared later and the two fought at 5 to 7 thousand yards for four hours. The 32nd shot from our boat got home and the submarine went down half of her sticking straight up in the water. The Captain has got a D. S. O. from the Government by wire and £2,400 and the Khedive has come forward with another £2,000. It is a great work. You can take this as absolutely true. I saw the Captain last night and the thing is confirmed by the O. C. of troops on board. The Captain got a bit of sharpnel on his neck but he is O. K. and shows this bit of lead to admirers. When the seas are sailed by men of the stamp of the Captain of that trooper the submarine peril cannot go on for ever.

THE BALKAN TANGLE.

DEMANDS OF THE SITUATION.

POSITION OF ROUMANIA AND EGYPT.

In such a struggle as we have entered, and against such an enemy, it is very dangerous to persevere in faults of strategy and military policy, whatever the political and diplomatic justification, writes the military correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph." Every false step still further complicates the situation and the tendency is to reinforce secondary expeditions in order to retrieve failures which never ought to have happened, at the expense of the main army, upon whose victory or defeat the fate of the war depends. Thus the expedition to the Dardanelles stood but little chance of success as it was planned and executed. It has cost the Army over 200,000 men in loss from sickness and wounds. It has achieved nothing, but lost much in the way of prestige, and has diverted a whole army from the decisive area on a bootless quest.

THE POSITION IN MACEDONIA.

In the same manner an amateur, or, at any rate, unscientific scheme of waging war, sent an expedition up the Tigris, which could not appreciably influence the main issue, even if it had been successful, and which was almost certain to stir up latent forces against us. In order to uphold the prestige of our arms in the East it is now necessary to reinforce this unwise expedition, with the result of diverting yet more troops from their proper objective. The War Council has embarked—no doubt with stronger reasons than can be made public at present—on yet a third eccentric move in despatching considerable forces to the Balkans, where they stood no chance whatever of achieving any solid success for the Allied cause. The arrival of their advanced guard in Macedonia was too late to succour the Serbians and far too weak. The Balkans are notorious in history as a slough of despond for European armies, and so recently as last spring these wild mountains engulfed an Austrian army, whose task was relatively much lighter than we attempted in Macedonia. To succour Serbia, moreover, other far more efficacious methods were practicable and indicated by the general strategical situation.

The retreat of the Franco-British expedition to Salonika before the overwhelming host of Austrians and Bulgarians may be successfully accomplished, owing to the natural difficulties which the pursuing forces will encounter on their march. It may even be possible to defend the port and its immediate neighbourhood by a ring of entrenchments which will be promptly invested. But what military purpose is served by such an astonishing scheme is quite unfathomable. The figure we shall cut in the Near East and elsewhere with our two expeditions beleaguered by the Oriental troops they have been unable to vanquish will be the reverse of imposing, and the stinging reflection is that we have gone far out of our way to create these deplorable results.

ROUMANIA AND EGYPT.

Although it is notorious that military opinion condemns with practical unanimity these rash expeditions, yet it has been asserted or suggested that high politics rendered them necessary to the general interests of the Alliance. In war, however, high politics should very rarely be allowed to clash with the dictates of strategy, if only because high politics shiver like brown glass before military defeat, but prosper on the wave of military success. So long, therefore, as the nation's fate is committed to the chances of war, policy should go hand in hand with strategy, but not outstrip it.

The suggestion that our Balkan Expedition might secure Roumania for the Alliance rests upon an absolute inability to appreciate the motives of the smaller Continental States. The Roumanian people is known to sympathise with us, though there is a not inconsiderable pro-German faction even in Bucharest But no Roumanian wishes to risk his country's existence by joining prematurely in the strife simply because war is raging south of the Danube. No doubt if we could eject the enemy from Serbia and seriously menace the capital of Bulgaria, there would be a strong impulse in Roumania to join our forces. But the mere fact of our depositing a garrison in Salonika will certainly not have the same effect.

Hardly more reasonable is the argument or suggestion that by a strategy of pin pricks and partial attack we keep the Turks too busy to invade Egypt. Egypt is better defended on its own frontiers, which are the sea and the desert. Like other British domains it is, in fact, very hard to reach for any invading forces except by sea. The desert straitens the possible avenues of approach by land to a narrow strip of country along the coast open to flank attack from the sea for over 200 miles. Moreover the Turks do not excel in the administrative and executive services required for such an expedition as the invasion of Egypt, although they are capable of tenacious defence locally and in their own country. It is clear, therefore, that we are playing the game of our enemy when we launch sporadic attacks at Turkish strongholds instead of awaiting the attack of the Turkish forces in our own almost inaccessible territory.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

To wage a great war in alliance with several other States always involves difficulties in harmonising the aims and demands of the different partners. But the penalty involved by failure and defeat in war is so appalling that each State has primarily to demand of its rulers that the general plan of campaign is strategically sound. It is evident even to lay observes that on the shores of the Mediterranean, at any rate, the military operations of the Allies have been—and still are—opposed to sound strategy, and devoid of the essential conditions for achieving victory. No General Staff could possibly attempt to defend them, for from a military point of view they remain quite incomprehensible. It is, therefore, evident that our War Administration either has ignored its military advisers or that these officers have failed to insist upon the full consequences of the faulty schemes submitted to them.

As we have already contended, the lack of a Commander-in-Chief to co-ordinate the efforts of the whole of our forces is chiefly responsible for the lack of guidance from which the Cabinet has suffered, and for the want of a voice strong enough to insist upon the essential conditions of victory. Moreover, the great army which was improvised in hot haste after the declaration of war is not and cannot be yet as perfect a machine for field operations as it should be in order to assume the offensive with success. All our recent experience proves the fact. But in order to repair the numerous feeble points in our organisation a Commander-in-Chief vested with adequate authority should be appointed to revise the whole machinery of the Staff and Higher Command.

ANGLING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FISHING GEAR FOR THE TROOPS.

A few notes on what is being done in this direction may be of interest, says the journal of the Western India Angling Association.

Some weeks ago Brigadier-General Brooking wrote to Lady Willingdon that a present of fishing tackle to the troops in his command would be very acceptable, not only as a means of recreation for the men, but also with a view to providing a very welcome addition to their diet. This letter was handed to Colonel W. G. Palin, who in turn passed it on to the Hony. Secretary of the Society with a request to do what he could in the matter.

The main difficulty which presented itself was where a supply of rods and tackle could be secured at a low price and after some discussion it was decided that an outfit such as used by the Calcutta Tank fishers ought to meet the case and an order for fifty outfits was sent through Mr. Harvey Jones of the Eastern Bank, Calcutta, who kindly undertook to look after the business at his end.

This first lot has been duly despatched and should now be in use and as these notes are written, at the end of November, a second case containing a similar supply is on its way from Calcutta. The rod, known as a Ringall, is a bamboo in one piece, is a perfect little natural rod, of great strength and capable of playing a really heavy fish; the reel is brass with a check and is furnished with 50 yards of fine, strong hemp line, and the whole outfit costs the very moderate price of Rs. 3-8 per rod, reel and line. After adding the cost of hooks, gut and various odds and ends bought locally the total cost of each shipment comes to about Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 in all. As regards funds it was at first understood that expenses would be defrayed by the Women's Branch of the War Fund, but as fishing gear hardly comes under the heading of "comforts." a few gentlemen interested in fishing considered that this was a matter which they should take up as they were certain it was an object which would appeal to many and that there would be no difficulty in collecting the required amount. That this confidence was justified is borne out by the fact that in a very short time the list was closed at Rs. 497 and there is no doubt more could have been obtained.

One or two extracts from a letter received from General Brooking by the Hony. Secretary a few days ago may be of interest:—

"The fish are mostly Mahseer and Carp of sorts; both the white carp and olive carp have been caught. There is also a fish called the Euphrates Salmon, somewhat like the real salmon but with a broader head. There have been several other kinds of fish caught as well. All these have been caught with any bit of string procurable as a line, an ordinary hook and paste as bait, the rod being a bamboo. With this sort of tackle any fish of weight always breaks away." . . . . . "Here there are enormous fish in the river" . . . "one of these netted fish I had weighed, it turned the scale at 62 pounds . . . . Fishing has slacked off lately but this is due to want of tackle. When your gift arrives it will revive again I am sure."

A balance of about Rs. 100 remains in the hands of the Hony Secretary which is being held to replace losses of gear or to provide tackle which our friends "up the Gulf" may suggest as useful and such expenditure will be duly notified in future issues.

The following is a list of those who have so kindly subscribed:—

Messrs. T. Sharples, R. N. Mant, E. Comber, G. B. Adamson, C. W. Breul, G. D. Traylen, T. G. Kennedy, R. A. Spence, J. Henry, H. P. Gibbs, F. Nelson, H. P. Stringfellow, A. W., D. M., W. H. Brady, A. R. Burch, H. F. Egginton, R. E. Gregor Pearce, G. M. Hossack, L. Baines, R. C. B. Barnard, I. R. Blacker, Sir Fredk. Croft, Alister Forbes, F. C. M. St. Paul, Col. J. G. Hojel, W. T. Lane, E. Yeo, S. T. Sheppard, J. H. Walsh, Col. P. P. Kilkelly, G. Wittet, L. O. Lucas, Geo. Miller, H. R. Geaves, J. Main, W. F. Murdoch, H. G. Keily, H. W. Jamieson, Stanley Hall, J. L. Ainsworth, C. M. Ward, G. Crichton, H. A. Pattman, H. V. Powell, A. P. Stewart and Mrs. Thoyts.

In November 1911 the Lahore D. A. V. College Managing Committee stopped the admission of maried students in the Primary Department of the D. A. V. School and in November 1914 in the Middle Department. The Committee has now ordered that no married boys shall be admitted even in the High Department from 1st April 1916. The resolution provides that the present students who are already married will not be affected by the new rule, but if any present student, who is unmarried, marries during his stay in the school, he will be liable to expulsion.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 6.)

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd December 1915.

Captain A. R. L. KingMason, 108th Infantry to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, vice Captain F. Miller.

Mr. Narayan Dattatraya Upponi, Joint Subordinate Judge at Haveri, on the expiration of his presene appointment, to act as Subordinate Judge at Erandol displacing Mr. Jaswantrai Dulerai Rana.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and S. M. Railways.

Mr. W. Orr, Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. I. C. Fleming, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona held charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from the 12th to 31st August 1915, and from the 1st to 5th October 1915, both days inclusive in each case.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 23th June 1915, the date from which the new appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay came into force:—

Mr. W. Sloane to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. MacDonald to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Sloane promoted.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. W. Rowland to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Smith promoted, up to the 5th October 1915, the date up to which Mr. F. G. Collett was in Foreign Service.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Mr Rowland appointed to the Indian Army Reserve, up to the 5th October 1915, the date up to which Mr. F. G. Collett was in Foreign Service.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The services of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M., Port Officer Bombay (substantive pro tem.) are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Presidency Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Madras (substantive pro tem.) vice Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M., with effect from 22nd November 1915.

The services of Commander C. S. Hickman, R.I.M., Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Port Officer, Bombay, in relief of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M., with effect from the 21st November 1915.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., to act in addition to his own duties, as Special Collector under the Land Acquitition Act, Bombay, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Dhavle, L.M. & S., 10th November 1915.

Lieutenant John Thomas Fenwick, I.S.M.D. (Retired), 19th November, 1915.

Captain H. R. Roach, I.S.M.D. (Retired), 23rd November 1915.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is extended by five days.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MAN.

THE GROWTH OF MIND.

At the New Islington Hall Mr. W. S. Rowntree gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Prehistoric man and his times."

Mr. Rowntree began his review of the early history of man by brief references to the iron and bronze ages, and he then summarised in a non-technical and interesting manner all the important things that are known, and much that is surmised, about neolithic and palaeolithic periods. He described the principal discoveries of relics of neolithic man, the polished and unpolished flint weapons and implements he used and the circles and tumuli he constructed. He explained that the remains, and particularly the skulls, of neolithic men which had been found in various parts of the world showed that no marked change had occurred in the physical development of mankind since that remote age, which extended back twelve thousand years.

After describing the cave painters and the drawing of reindeer bones, produced in the pleistocene period, Mr. Rowntree suggested that the palaeolithic men who were associated with the reindeer might have trekked northward as the cold regions grew more restricted, and that possibly they were represented among modern peoples by the Esquineaux. The discovery of cave paintings in Africa, considered in conjunction with the fact that remains found at Mentone were of a negroid type, suggested that the bushmen of Africa might have descended from the cave painters.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Rowntree described the chief characteristics of the Neanderthal and Piltdown skulls, and pointed out that although they represented a low stage of development they were nevertheless the skulls of men. He spoke of the apeman of Java, and showed the resemblances to the anthropoid ape. By means of a genealogical tree on the screen he explained the modern theories of the rise of the principal races of man, and at the close of his lecture he briefly considered the causes which brought about the development of man along lines so strangely different from those of the rest of the animal kingdom. The acquisition of the faculty of walking upright and the consequent freeing of the hands for many purposes, he said, must have greatly stimulated the growth of brain cells, and this process would be accelerated by the discovery of fire and the use of weapons, the beginning of speech, and the domestication of animals.

The Government of India has asked the Burma Chamber of Commerce to give assistance to Mr. H. Maxweles Lefroy in his present investigation into the silk industry in India.

A warm and enthusiastic reception was given to Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi of South African fame on his visit at Navsari.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

BILL TO EXTEND IT BY A YEAR.

Introducing the Parliament and Registration Bill in the House of Commons on December 10, Sir John Simon said:—

When the present Parliament was called together five years ago its prospect of life was defined by a statute now exactly 200 years old, according to which it might last for seven years, subject always to dissolution by the Crown on the advice of its Ministers. But in 1911 Parliament thought fit to reduce the maximum duration of the life of this and all future Parliaments from seven years to five.

Those five years will expire on January 31 next, and consequently, unless provision is at once made to prevent it, a General Election, with all its possibilities of domestic friction, must take place, and must take place without the participation of all those voters, whether soldiers or sailors, or munition workers, who could not vote owing to removal or absence in the service of the nation. (Cheers.)

YEAR 1915 NOT TO COUNT.

No one, I imagine, desires that a General Election should take place in these circumstances—(cheers)—and the Government has already announced its intention of proposing legislation to avoid that result. We hoped it might be possible to make a proposal which would now have settled this question till the termination of the war, but in view of the difficulties of working out that solution, the proposal we now make is of a more limited character. It consists simply in proposing to treat next year, the year 1916, as though it followed immediately after the year 1914, and therefore to postpone for 12 months any difficulties that otherwise would now arise.

Consequently the maximum life of this Parliament would be, under this proposal, six years instead of five, though, of course, nothing we propose would in any way affect the over-riding power of the Crown, on the advice of its Ministers, to dissolve Parliament at any time if this is considered to be in the public interest.

Neither does this proposal in any way affect the application of the five years' maximum period to any other and future Parliaments. Our proposal simply secures that an immediate General Election should not be forced merely by the automatic operation of the Statute Law.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

As part of the same proposal we provide that the sittings of Parliament next year are to be regarded, for the purposes of section 2 of the Parliament Act, as successive to the session of 1914. The House will see that that has a bearing on the fortunes of a controversial measure, and of that measure, since it is controversial, and on the assumption that we can preserve intact the rights of all parties in the meantime, we ought to hear nothing so long as the war lasts. (Hear, hear.) The Plural Voting Bill has already passed the House of Commons twice, and whatever its promoters may have secured by that circumstance they ought not to forfeit when the war comes to an end. The Elections and Registration Act, 1915, introduced by the President of the Local Government Board last July, provided that the Parliamentary and local government registers of electors then in force should remain in force until Parliament provided for special registers, but with the provision that they should remain in force in any case no longer than December 31, 1916.

We now propose to provide for the further continuance in force of that register, but we contemplate the preparation of special registers to be used when the General Election comes, which will secure that those returning from the front do not lose the opportunity of voting because of the length of the present period for qualification. (Cheers.)

Leave having been given, with one or two dissentient cries, the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

A WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE

FOR WEAK AND NERVELESS MEN AND WOMEN.

If anyone who feels weak or languid, whose vitality has been lowered from any cause, whose nerves are overstrained or "jumpy," will take a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, he or she cannot fail to be astonished at the wonderful new health and vigour that will follow, and follow quickly.

These Tablets are an ideal brace-up. They strengthen the nervous system throughout, invigorate all the bodily functions, give "spring" and "snap" and fitness even to the weakest.

For nervous debility, neurasthenia, nervous breakdown, anaemia, malnutrition, loss of flesh, indigestion, kidney weakness, sleeplessness, and as a restorative in run-down conditions generally or after serious illness, Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of incomparable efficacy. They should be taken also as a means of warding off fevers and of fortifying the system against diseases incidental to tropical and sub-tropical climates.

Sold in all bazaars at As. 14 and Rs. 2-2 and by Chemists throughout India.

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Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

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GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

"THE INDIAN AND HIS FUTURE."

LADY CECILIA ROBERTS ON THE PROBLEMS.

A lecture on "Educational and Social Ideals for India" was given by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali in the Newland Lecture Hall at Lincoln on the afternoon of December 6.

Lady Cecilia Roberts presided, and in introducing Mr. Yusuf Ali, said that they not only wanted to hear what the English Administration had done, but what ought to be improved in the future. Numbers of Indian people had come to know and to care for Western civilisation. It was wonderful how quickly Indian women had responded to the opportunities offered them for learning. The Indian woman was very religious and a great alms giver and had great ideals regarding the hospitality of the home under her direction. An Indian Prince who came to see her and her husband was not so greatly concerned with matters of the war, though he had come from the front; he was aglow with a desire for the education of the boys and the girls of his State. When war broke out there was no need to order the men to go. Man for man they pressed to come. (Applause.) No one had heard of what they had undergone to serve their King Emperor and the Empire; how they had stood to the line when the line could not possibly have been held against the Germans without them; how they had held the position, one man where twenty men should have been, and died; how they had stood for three weeks up to their waists in mud—a thing which the Indian detested, for he did not mind fighting or privation, but dirt he abhorred. The Indian Princes had given money, had given their personal services, and all that they possessed. Of the educated Indians she wanted to speak with unbounded gratitude. At a moment when the Empire was in danger they might have exacted conditions before giving their help, but there was never a murmur. (Applause.) They came forward readily, and they kept quiet the ignorant people, a course of procedure that astounded the Germans, who had never counted on anything of the kind. The Indians had done much for us. What were we going to do for them? She was not going to say that the government by England of India had not been successful; it had been marvellous. But Englishmen need to realise that Indians asked for their quick sympathy in understanding that they, too, wished to help to fashion and to create an India of their own. We had to try to understand what the Indian wanted for his own, and to make him understand that we cared for his ideas, and that his hopes should be realised. (Applause.)

TAGORE AND HIS BOYS.

THE BOLPUR SCHOOL.

Mr. Frederic Rose, a master of an elementary mixed school at Stockton Heath, wrote to Sir Rabindranath Tagore asking to know what "methods you adopt for the unfolding of the mental and spiritual faculties of your pupils, whether such methods by peculiarly Oriental or not, or any course of psychological study which I might undertake."

Sir Rabindranath replied in these terms from Jorasanko, Calcutta, and the letters are published in the "Warrington Guardian."

"To give spiritual culture to our boys was my principal object in starting my school in Bolpur. Fortunately, in India we have the model before us in the tradition of our ancient forest schools, where teachers, whose aim was to realise their lives in God, had their homes. The atmosphere was full of the aspiration for the infinite, and the students who grew up with their teachers closely united with them in spiritual relationship felt the reality of God—for it was no mere creed imposed upon them, or a speculative abstraction.

"Having this ideal of a school in my mind, which should be a home and a temple in one, where teaching should be a part of a worshipful life I selected this spot away from all distractions of town, hallowed with the memory of a pious life whose days were passed here in communion with God.

"You must not imagine that I have fully realised my ideal—but the ideal is there working itself out through all the obstacles of the hard prose of modern life. In spiritual matters one should forget that he must teach others, or achieve results that can be measured, and in my school here I think it proper to measure our success by the spiritual growth in the teachers. In these things, gain to one's personal self is gain to all, like lighting a lamp which is lighting a whole room.

"The first help that our boys get here on this path is from the cultivation of love of Nature, and sympathy with all living creatures. Music is of very great assistance to them—the songs being not of the ordinary hymn type, dry and didactic, but as full of lyric joy as the author could put in them. You can understand how these songs affect the boys when you know that singing them is the best enjoyment they choose for themselves in their leisure time, in the evening when the moon is up, in the rainy days when their classes are closed.

"Mornings and evenings, fifteen minutes' time is given them to sit in an open space, composing their minds for worship. We never watch them and ask questions about what they think in those times, but leave it entirely to themselves, to the spirit of the place and the time, and the suggestion of the practice itself. We rely more upon the subconscious influence of Nature, of the association of the place and the daily life of worship that we live than on any conscious effort to teach them.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting.

A 1

EGGS A NUISANCE

AWARD TO A COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPER.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury on December 9 Mr. John Bodfield, coffee-house keeper, claimed damages and an injunction against the Mayor and Corporation of Bermondsey for injury to his business and to the health of his family by an alleged nuisance caused by the destruction of rotten eggs near his premises. The jury assessed the damages at £150.

The defendants denied the nuisance, and set up a statutory duty to destroy the eggs under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Mr. Giveen and Mr. Fenton appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., and Mr. Patrick Hastings for the defendants.

Mr. Giveen said that the plaintiff kept a coffeeshop at 42, Bermondsey-wall, of which he was a weekly tenant. The destruction of rotten eggs by the corporation, which began in February, 1915, was carried on for four hours a day, and generally longer, and the smell was intolerable. The result was that the plaintiff's business was ruined, as the destruction of the eggs took place on a wharf within 80ft. of the shop. The eggs were shot out of a trolly on a sieve; the shells were smashed, and the contents fell through the sieve into a gully, and thence into a manhole.

The plaintiff bore out this statement. He said that he kept no books; he could read, but he could not write.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Is not there a school at Bermondsey?—Yes. I was in the first standard for six years and could not get any further.

Mr. Justice Darling.—The school is as big as Eton.

The plaintiff said that he was now a wharfside labourer. The corporation had since covered in the place, and had an electric fan, and that had diminished the smell. He kept the shop as long as his money lasted, and he still lived in the house. He used to make £3 a week, from which the rent and rates had to be deducted.

In cross-examination by Mr. Gordon Hewart, the plaintiff said that he used to pay his father 4s. a week to assist him. He did not know that Bermondsey was the centre of the foreign egg trade. His business had disappeared altogether in May, 1915. He complained only on Augst 25, because the landlord of the Bunch of Grapes Inn was trying to stop the nuisance and he wanted to see the result. He knew that the delays of ships caused by the war rendered it necessary to destroy sometimes more than 900,000 eggs a day. He did not know that, because of the demand of the Government for barges, the corporation could not get barges to take the eggs away.

Miss Searle said that she was mistress of a school about 30 yards from the place where the eggs were destroyed. The order was terrible, and she used to have headaches and feel sick. She did not notice the smell now.

Mr. Pearcy, the landlord of the Bunch of Grapes Inn, was asked by Mr. Justice Darling if he had mentioned the matter to the member of Parliament for the division. The witness said that he had not done so.

Mr. Justice Darling.—I used to represent a neighbouring constituency, and I am sure that they would have come to me.

The witness.—Do you mean the eggs? (Laughter.)

The witness, continuing said that he thought they now had a pipe to carry the smell into the air; they were keeping it for the Zeppelins the next time they came. (Laughter.).

A customer at the coffee-shop said that he had left the shop on account of the smell.

NAMELESS.

Mr. Giveen.—Was it a bad smell —I cannot name it.

Mr. Justice Darling.—If there is anything you would like to say about it, please don't mind us. (Laughter.).

Expert evidence was given that by mixing 30 per cent. of eggs with 70 per cent. of other refuse the whole could be destroyed in a destructor at a temperature of 1,600 or 1,700deg. Fahr.

Mr. Giveen said that he had further evidence as to the nuisance if it was required.

Mr. Justice Darling.—I think it will add to it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hewart, having referred to sections 21, 22 (1), 33, 47 100 and 141 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, submitted that the question for the jury would be whether the defendants had used the best practicable means of destroying these eggs and whether they had been negligent.

Mr. Justice Darling said that he would leave those questions for the jury.

Mr. Hewart said that owing to the war the egg-ships were much delayed, and the defendants had suddenly to cope with an enormous number of rotten eggs. They found it impossible to get barges, and the quantity of eggs increased too rapidly to be dealt with in a destructor. In eight months the defendants destroyed 25,000,000. He submitted that the defendants had done their best, though, no doubt, great inconvenience had been caused by the smell.

Mr. Angel, the borough surveyor, said that defendants found that the liquid put out the fire of a destructor when the eggs burst. Then they spread the eggs on the ground and smashed them with shovels, the liquid flowing into the drain, while the solids went to the destructor. The quantities became too great for this treatment, so he (the witness) devised the machine now in use. Of their nine barges the Admiralty had taken six.

Counsel then addressed the jury.

The following questions were left to the jury, and their answers are appended:—

(1) Was a nuisance created?—Yes.

(2) Did the defendants adopt the best practicable means for destroying the eggs?—No.

(3) Did they adopt the best practicable means for abating the nuisance, if any?—No.

They assessed the damages at £150.

Judgment was not entered, as points of law were yet to be argued.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelseys; Mr. Frederick Royal.

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NEW U.S. NAVAL PLAN.

16 FIRST LINE SHIPS AND 100 SUBMARINES.

In his annual report Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, submits his five-years naval building programme. "Planning to-day what we will begin tomorrow in order to have it completed in the future is the essence of all true preparedness," he says. "It is believed that steady and constructive building plans that look ahead and permit each year's construction to fit into the general plan for our Navy as the piece of mosaic fits into the whole design, and which includes all we have learned from the struggle in Europe, as well as the knowledge of our own needs acquired in war games and manoeuvres, is the suest way to raise the standard of naval efficiency.

"If a vote had been taken a few months ago as to the types of ships to be constructed a large majority of people would doubtless have voted to go into the building of submarines on a scale so large as to leave little money for other fighting craft. Recently in Navy circles the pendulum may be said to have swung away from an overlarge undersea programme, with emphasis again placed upon the Dreadnought. In addition, the need for battle cruisers seems imperative."

Mr. Daniel's programme for the five years is as follows:—

10 Dreadnoughts (2 each year.)
6 Battle cruisers (2 in first year.)
10 Scout cruisers.
50 Destroyers (15 in first year.)
100 Submarines (30 in first year.)

He also recommends an expenditure for aviation of £40C,000 for 1917 and of £200,000 in each of the other four years. With expenditure on reserves of ammunition the cost of the programme for the five years aggregates £100,496,443, the proportion for the first year being £19,074,425.

If this programme is carried out the United States would in 1921 have 27 first line battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 25 second line battleships, 41 cruisers of various types, including 13 scouts, 108 destroyers, and 175 submarines.

Mr. Daniels points to the success of the German scout cruisers as commerce raiders, and "in every naval event of consequence in the North Sea area the leading parts have been taken by vessels of the battle cruisers and scout types."

ARMED LINERS.

Mr. Daniels proposes to increase the Navy personnel by 7,500 men and 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. The ideal way to secure adequate auxiliary ships for the Navy in time of war would be for Congress to authorise the construction of Government ships, upon Navy specification, to be utilised for commerce in times of peace and to be ready for Navy purpose in case of war.

"With the striking lessons of the present war brought so forcibly to our attention, it seems hardly necessary to emphasise the importance of the appropriation for reserve ammunition which he asked for in the estimates. This is the first time that this item has been included. The cry of every nation at present engaged in conflict is for ammunition, more ammunition, and still more ammunition. The wildest estimates of the amount needed have been exceeded many times, and the success or failure of campaign has been attributed to the ability of one side or the other to furnish their forces with sufficient ammunition." Mr. Daniels also emphasises the growing need for larger reserves of oil fuel. But "while it is absolutely necessary under present conditions to increase the strength of the Navy," he hopes "the day will soon come when the suggestion by the naval head of a great nation, made in 1913, for a reduction in naval construction will be agreed to by the whole world."

The total estimated area under rape and mustard reported up to date is 35,60,400 acres (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is made at this stage) that is 6 per cent. below the area at this time last year. The total estimated area under linseed is 27,05,700 acres i.e. 10 per cent. above the area of last year.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

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BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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AIR RAID AS SEEN BY CHILDREN

ESSAYS BY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Glimpses of Zeppelins through childish eyes were given by Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Chief Inspector of Schools for the London County Council, in a lecture to the Child Study Society at the Royal Sanitary Institute on Dec. 9. Dr. Kimmins's subject was "The Interest of London Children at Differet Ages in Air Raids," and the lecture, says "The Times," was based on 945 essays written without preparation, within 15 minutes, by boys and girls, from eight to 13 years of age, attending five schools in the neighbourhood of places in London where bombs were dropped during the Zeppelin raids of September 8 and October 13. At least 96 per cent. of the children had actual experience of one or both of the raids. The essays were written from 10 to 14 days after the raids.

At eight years of age, Dr. Kimmins said, the noise of the firing bulked very largely in the essays. No personal feelings were expressed and there was no evidence of fear. Even at that age the girls looked after the younger children. At nine the boys thoroughly enjoyed the raid, spending as much time as possible in the streets; occasionally among the girls great fear was expressed. At 10 the boy was very talkative and for the first time there was distinct evidence of fear, though not nearly so marked as in the case of the girls. At that age the boy took his part in looking after the younger children. One wrote:—

A picture over mother's bed fell on her head, and on the baby. The baby went unconscious, and my mother shook her, and then she was alright.

Girls of 10 were much frightened, and began to be bellicose, making vigorous protests against German spies; they go to bed in their clothes lest the Zeppelins should return. One said:—

People were all running about like mad bulls and the windows were falling out like rain.

THE POLITE COUSIN.

At 11 years of age the boys showed no sign at all of fear. The following was an extract:—

My cousin pointed to a star and said she thought it was a Zeppelin. "Fathead," said I, politely. "It cannot be a Zeppelin. It does not move."

The girls said much about the care of children, but no fear appeared now to be felt. One wrote:—

Mother said she did not want to see or hear the Zeppelins again. I do.

Afterwards (said another) I knew what our brave soldiers and sailors have had to go through day after day. This kind of thing makes one realize what war is; and yet dropping bombs on harmless people is not war. That night I felt bitter towards the Germans. I felt I could fly to Germany and do the same thing to them.

At 12, the boys still gave no sign of fear, but began to hunt for souvenirs.

The bomb did not go off (wrote one boy), so I went to get it, but burned my fingers. A copper came running round the corner and he took it.

The girls now became very critical and argumentative, but there was no evidence of fear.

At 13 the Zeppelins were described as "mid-night marauders." The following were extracts from the boys' essays:—

I was cleaning the stove when the room was lighted up by a lurid glow, followed by a bang. "Zeppelins!" I exclaimed, and straightway rushed into the street.

The air raid was a failure, the idea being to frighten the people of London. It did not succeed, the feeling being one of curiosity.

The girls of 13 gave a general verdict that the raids would do good because they would show the people what war really was. There was again not the slightest evidence of fear.

PHILOSOPHIC YOUTH.

Throughout the essays there was evidence of the mothering attitude of young girls towards those more hopeless. One girl of nine rushed home and went upstairs to take her Teddy bear to the cellar. There was evidence also of the philosophic attitude of children. One girl wrote:—

I was a bit frightened when the bomb burst, but we have only to die once.

Said another:—

I could have seen the Zeppelins, but I thought, "If I do I shall always see them when I look up into the sky," so I would not look at them.

Particularly striking was the evidence of the small part played by the father in the family. In 95 per cent. of the essays no references were not flattering. For example:—

My father was frightened during the raid and he ran into a beer shop and got under the counter and stayed there until it was all over.

Men generally, apart from policemen, soldiers, and firemen, were often the subject of uncomplimentary remarks.

A man came into the publichouse and said, "Give me half a pint. If I am going to die I will die drunk."

The essays gave some interesting glimpses of socia life in lodging-houses and tenements, and they also illustrated the danger of suppressed emotion. The children who suffered most were girls of about 12, were really frightened but would not show it.

THE DESCRIPTIVE TOUCH.

The most graphic descriptions were given by children of 10, 11, and 12. The following were examples:—

My mother rushed up into my room and carried me bodily down into the kitchen, where I was among friends, I said, "Why all this excitement?" They said, "The Zeppelins have come," and I said, "Good gracious! You don't say so."

Suddenly a piercing beam of white light shot across the sky. Guns spat viciously out of the darkness of a cigar-shaped body far up in the clouds.

I was coming out of a cinema with my uncle and I noticed people were rushing to and fro in the streets. I went up to a policeman and said to him, "What does all this mean?" He replied gravely, "The Zeppelins have come." "What?" I said, "Do come at last?" And he replied, briefly, "They have."

PROFANITY MODERN AND MEDIEVAL

JOKES AND LAUGHTER

There are, perhaps, some people who would be shocked to hear that our soldiers in Mesopotamia, being encamped upon the supposed site of the Garden of Ewen, call one place Serpent Corner and another Tempatation Square, observes a writer in "The Times." These jokes are profanity, and there are people who feel that they ought to be shocked by profanity, even when they are not. But it is best to be sure that profanity really shocks you before you resolve to be shocked by it; and it is to be remembered that what we now call profanity was common in the Middle Ages, a time of unquestioning faith. The very gargoyles on a cathedral would seem profane to many of the devout now, if they were not so used to them; for they are often comic devils, and devils, though far from sacred, are not things to be laughed at. Then there is comedy, or rather farce, in the antics of devils in most of the Last Judgments over the porches of the great French cathedrals. There is comedy, or farce, in many stories of the saints and in many miracle plays. They belong to a time when sacred things were so firmly believed in that they seemed like life itself, or like an Elizabethan tragedgy, full of laughter as well as tears, and matter upon which the artist might exercise all his faculties. Only in modern times has religion become entirely solemn, and it has become that as it has receded farther and farther away from life. In that it is like art, which becomes also more and more solemn the more it is practised only by peculiar persons called artists, and the more it rises, or sinks, out of the life of the people.

In the Middle Ages, when both art and religion were a part of life, they had all the diversity of life, and there was laughter in both, as in life itself. Heaven then seemed so real and close that men imagined laughter in heaven as on earth. Laughter was not to them merely a confession of man's inferiority, or tainted with his sinful nature. They believed probably that there was something comic in the nature of the universe, at which the angels would laugh and think no evil. But laughter, according to modern theories of it, is a *pis aller* in the way of enjoyment, and we should never laugh if we were perfectly good and happy. Hence laughter is unthinkable in an angel; and it is only the artistic eminence of the Quattrocento that prevents us from thinking its light-hearted angels a little profane. Our modern angels are all solemn; one might say that they have no sense of humour, like the angels of Benozzo Gozzoli or Lippo Lippi. They do not even enjoy themselves like the angels of Botticelli or Fra Angelico, who dance in the air or on the flowers of Paradise as Perdita danced before Florizel. Our modern angels show how far art, as well as religion, has receded from the life of the people; but laughter persists in their ordinary language, and all their art of speech now is humorous. They never attempt eloquence; when they feel serious they are tongue-tied; but in the face of death they practise their art of humour, just as the medieval artist practised it in their churches. For them too there is laughter in the nature of the universe, and it is not a *pis aller*. Therefore they are as profane as the medieval artists, and with a profanity as pardonable. Those jokes about sacred things are not jokes at sacred thing; they are merely jokes, which man must make because he is a conscious being. And when he ceases to make them it is because he is taking himself too seriously, as the Germans do, to whom war is a subject too sacred for joking and to whom devilry therefore becomes a duty.

HUN SHAREHOLDERS.

LONDON FIRM FINED £400.

For failing to file a return of enemy shareholders F. Jahn and Co., Ltd., of London-street, E.C., and Frederick Karl Julius Jahn, managing director, were summoned at Bow-street on December 13.

For the prosecution it was stated that the return should have been filed on December 27 of last year, and by their default the defendants had rendered themselves liable to penalties aggregating £9,000 The company was incorporated in 1909 with 5,000 £1 Ordinary shares, all of which were held by British subjects; and 700 £1 Preference shares, held by two persons in Berlin. The fact that these Preference shares were held by aliens was only discovered by chance.

Fines amounting to £400, with £15 15s. costs, were imposed.

In a second case, in which the Godfrey Manufacturing Co., of Baxtergate, Loughborough, and John Thomas Godfrey, sole director of the company, of Park-road, Loughborough, were summoned for failing to disclose debts due to enemies, it was stated that the facts came to light in consequence of private information sent to the Board of Trade.

In imposing fines amounting to £450, with costs, Mr. Hopkins, the magistrate, said, Godfrey who held himself out at Somerset House as the largest shareholder, was really the salaried manager of a German firm. The Companies Acts juggles were endless.

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KING PETER'S ADVENTURES.

FIRING AMONG HIS MEN.

Signor Fraccaroli, the representative of the "Corriere della Sera" (Milan) in Serbia, sends the following account of King Peter's adventures:—

King Peter was ill even before the war. It is because of his illness that the supreme command of the operations had to be entrusted to his son Alexander, the heir to the throne. The King was undergoing medical treatment at Topola. As soon as he felt convinced that Bulgaria would attack Serbia, the old King, ill as he was declared his intention to proceed immediately for the frontier against the Bulgars. The northern front had less attraction for him but he wished to see face to face the aggressors of 1912, then fearfully punished—the "brothers" of the first Balkan war. The physicians opposed him, declaring it would be madness to go in his present state of health.

The King resisted at first; then he seemed resigned. "Very well," he answered the doctor. Two days later he left without telling the doctor. He arrived in Nish in a motor-car, and went to find Pasitch in his bare study of the Palace, and to ask permission to visit the front. Pasitch was amazed to see the King so ill and anxious, with eyes like burning coals, the face thin and drawn. And the question astonished him; why should the King ask for a permit? "I am a soldier," explained King Peter; "there is a Voivoda in command of our armies, hence I must ask for permission." They telephoned to Kraguyevatz; Putnik was still in Kraguyevatz then. The doctor was also summoned. The Voivoda begged the King, the doctor commanded him, not to go.

THE KING'S RIFLE.

Then the King said: "Very well. It is in your power to refuse the permit to an old soldier. An old soldier is of little use. But I am also the King. Perhaps the King can still do some good amongst his soldiers. Give me two gendarmes." And he left for the eastern front, where his soldiers were stemming the Bulgarians.

Perhaps the old King was hoping for another miricle. Last December it was he who had put new courage in his soldiers when they were retiring before the dense masses Austria had poured across the Danube and the Save. He had to be carried to Lazarevatz, in the first line of Stefanovitch's army, where he went into the trench of the 2nd Regiment, the famous "Iron Regiment," helping himself along with a stick. There he exchanged the stick for a rifle, and said to his soldiers; "My children, I know you are very tired. We have fought like heroes. But our country is in danger. He who can resist no longer can go home again without fear of being punshed. But the country is in danger, and I have come here with you to die for our country. Let those remain who wish to die with their King for Serbia." Then he lifted his rifle and fired. The words of the old King, who had left his bed of pain to fight in the trench, electrified the soldiers. They threw themselves forward without hesitation, and twelve days later not an Austrian was left on Serbian territory and Belgrade was retaken

THE MEETING WITH PUTNIK.

Now the King was hoping for a repetition of the miracle. Again he visited the first-line trenches, remaining with his soldiers for two hours, lifting laboriously the rifle to fire. But he appeared very sad on his return to Nish. The Ministers had already departed. He decided to returned to Kralievo.

At Krusevatz he saw the car which was carrying the Generalissimo Putnik, the old neverbeaten Voivoda, whom all Serbian soldiers call affectionately "Grandfather." Putnik was coming from Kraguyevatz, which the Germans were on the point of entering. And the old Voivoda, ill like the King, but untiring had to abandon the place. The two cars met and came to a stop. In those days Krusevatz was stricken by the fear carried like a contagion by the columns of refugees from Nish and from the north. The road was obstructed by the people, the peasants' carts, the oxen. Someone recognised the cars, and two names passed along the crowd—"The King, the Voivoda!" And suddenly that crowd was silenced as if by magic. They made a road for the cars to pass, lining the sides. The men lifted their caps, the women looked on with heavy, fascinated eyes. None said a word. Not a cry was uttered. The two motor-cars moved on slowly, and it seemed as if a funeral procession were passing.

VETERAN AT THE FRONT.

ENLISTED AS 47, BUT MARRIED 54 YEARS AGO.

The distinction of being the oldest British soldier in the firing line is claimed for Wm. Hall, who has a son of 49 also at the front. An interesting reference to him is made by Sergeant W. Flux, R.E., of Newport, Isle of Wight, an old Volunteer, who writes home to a friend:

"The most remarkable man in our company is one named Bill Hall, an old soldier who enlisted at 47 years of age, but when he produced his marriage certificate we found he was married in 1861, and he has a son out here aged 49. How's that for slackers at home

"He is a marvel for work, and he has never fallen out, though we were on the march once for five days. The soldiers have got hold of it, and wherever we are you can hear such remarks as 'Where's old Bill,' 'Good old Bill,' 'Stick it, Bill, etc. According to this Bill must be well over 70 years of age, and if so, would take some beating as the oldest man serving."

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